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oard of Trade, $600.
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custom-made, in four different
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The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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A FATHER'S FATAL MISTAKE.

WHEELING, W. Va., June 10.—[Special.]—A letter from Franklin, Pendleton County, dated Saturday details the accidental killing of an only son by his father near McCoy's Mills, on the South Branch of the Potomac. For some time past a panther has been annoying the farmers in the vicinity, and Isaac Jenkins took his rifle and went out with the purpose of killing the animal. After a short search he saw a dark object moving in some bushes near him, and, thinking he had found the panther, he hurriedly raised his rifle and fired. On going to the spot he was horrified to find that he had killed his son.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.

HARRISBURG, Pa., June 10.—[Special.]—During the prevalence of a heavy rain-storm here today the lightning struck five or six places within the city limits. One bolt destroyed the large barn of J. Q. Denny, another struck the granit soldiers' monument on the intersection of Second and State streets, damaging it slightly. One or two dwelling-houses were also struck, doing little damage. One bolt killed Mr. and Mrs. Frank Diveley just as they had entered the door of their house. They had been married only three months.

THE REPUBLICAN LEADER.

Generous Hospitality Extended the Far Western Visitors by Their Maine Hosts.

Prominent Politicians Sanguine that Blaine Can Carry Several Southern States.

Democratic Opinions of the Ticket—Rousing Ratification Meetings at Various Points.

AT BLAINE'S HOME.

THE FAR-WESTERN VISITORS MOST HOSPITABLY ENTERTAINED.

AUGUSTA, Me., June 10.—[Special.]—The California delegation have paid their respects to Mr. Blaine, secured a day's rest and enjoyment in one of the pleasantest sections of the Pine Tree State, and will tomorrow start on their homeward trip.

When they left the Pacific Slope none of them had any idea of crossing the continent, but they all declare the time well spent, as the occasion has been one of great pleasure. Several of the party were formerly residents of New England, while others were either educated in New England colleges or had visited this section of country on previous occasions. Today the party visited the State House in company with Gov. Robie, and the National Soldiers' Home at Togus, about six miles from this city. This evening a private reception was tendered them by Mr. Blaine at his residence, on which occasion quite a number of the prominent families of the city were invited.

Since the arrival of the delegates their entertainment has been looked out for by the citizens without regard to party, as their visit has been considered an honor to the city and State. The same feeling exists elsewhere, and at Portland tomorrow an opportunity will be afforded them to enjoy a New England clam-bake upon one of the islands in Portland Harbor, the day's festivities to end with a citizens' reception in the evening.

Interviews with members of the California delegation and their accompanying friends confirm the previous reports of the desire on the Pacific Slope to see Mr. Blaine elected to the Presidency on account of his being a representative American citizen. There are many traits in his character that commend him to the people of the West, while the people of this part of the country, who know him the most intimately, are also earnestly desirous to have him seated in the Presidential chair. Mr. Blaine's literary labors have revealed a new side to his character, and those who have heretofore known him as a politician and respected him for his knowledge of politics, now honor him for his mental impartiality in the treatment of the history of this country in the work upon which he is engaged.

AN EVENING OF SOCIAL ENJOYMENT.

AUGUSTA, Me., June 10.—[Special.]—The visit of the California delegation is being made quite a feature of the general rejoicing here over the nomination of Mr. Blaine. Today they were driven by some of the citizens to the Soldiers' Home, five miles beyond the Capital. Here they were entertained at dinner, and afterward enjoyed a hop in the little opera-house belonging to the home in which the veterans are wont to enjoy themselves. This evening they enjoyed a reception at Mr. Blaine's home. It was an informal gathering of the visitors and a few of the immediate friends and neighbors of the Presidential nominee. Mr. and Mrs. Blaine, assisted by their son, did the honors. It was a happy party, and none seemed to enjoy the occasion better than the host himself. The rush of visitors from all parts does not seem to disturb him in the least. He receives all who call, and it keeps him busy. The number now coming is large enough, but what will be done with the throng when the campaign really opens is the question. With the demands made upon Mr. Blaine's time it is a wonder that he gets leisure to even give casual attention to the hundreds of letters of congratulation and advice that are coming in by every mail. He stands the ordeal wonderfully, and at the reception tonight looked as bright and cheerful and in as good health as when quietly at work on his books and unburdened with the high honors of official leader of his party. There was nothing in his manner of speech to note the mighty change in his position wrought by the action of the late Chicago Convention. Whether at the dining-table or among the ladies in the parlors he spoke only of topics suited to the social occasion, and acted as though he had forgotten the events of the last few days. From first to last there was nothing in the evening's pleasure that savored of politics, and if a stranger had looked upon the pleasant gathering he would have thought a few familiar friends had dropped in to spend a cheerful hour. Mrs. Blaine, Miss Dodge, and the children seemed as much at ease as the host. The gathering broke up at an early hour and the strangers took final leave of the man to honor whom they came here.

OTHER RECEPTIONS.

The visit of these people to Augusta has advanced the canvass in this State materially. Other large towns, catching the spirit from the celebration here in the Capital, are making arrangements to entertain the Western representatives. Portland is first on the list. Tomorrow morning they will go by special car to that place and be taken down the bay for a clam-bake. In the evening they will be given a reception at the city-hall, which is to close with a great mass-meeting at which half a dozen of the Californians are to speak. This is to be the opening gun of the campaign, and is to inaugurate the organization of Blaine and Logan clubs all over the State. Whether the Western delegation will go elsewhere depends upon whether or not they can remain longer in the State. The local committee here has adopted the pine cone as the emblem of the campaign, and will send them out to such clubs as may apply for them. They are to be worn on a red ribbon bearing the catch words "The woods are full of them." Maine is getting ready early for the first election of the year, her Gubernatorial race in September.

AT WASHINGTON.

RAYNE THINKS BLAINE WILL CARRY WEST VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 10.—[Special.]—Tom Bayne, one of Blaine's most active workers at Chicago, arrived here from his home today. He was one of the few men who exactly predicted the result of the convention. He says that Blaine will carry every Northern State and West Virginia and North Carolina, giving him 265 Electoral votes. Asked for his reason for thinking that North Carolina and West Virginia can be carried, Bayne said: They are naturally protective-tariff States. The old Whig element is strong in both of them. In addition, the people of North Carolina have a great grievance. They are denied local self-government, and are ruled almost wholly by the Legislature and the Executive Department. If good Republican speakers are sent down there and the people are shown the advantages of protection and are promised relief in the direction of local self-government there is scarcely a doubt but that the State can be carried. Into West Virginia there has gone a large amount of Northern capital, and there has been a great development of the State's resources. Upon these two facts I base my prediction that we will carry the State."

WILLIAM WALTER PHELPS.

William Walter Phelps is quoted as saying: "The independent opposition to Mr. Blaine will not be effective unless there is a convention called and some decided steps taken, and this cannot be done unless it is done in a few days. That the Independents will act promptly is not likely. They will be tempted to wait until after the Democrats hold their convention. Then it will be too late for action, and they will fall back into the Republican ranks. Another thing, there is no combined action and no definit object in view. Some of the leaders are enthusiastic for Blaine. Pennsylvania is the great centre of the Independent movement, and there they are a unit for Blaine. The only positive opposition is in New York and Massachusetts, and that will not effect much, for even there they are not united. Ethan Allen, one of their acknowledged leaders, is a noted Blaine man. Blaine will lose some votes in Boston, but all the people throughout the State that went over to Butler will be glad enough to get back into the party by casting their votes for the Maine statesman. This will vastly more than make up for the loss in Boston."

SENATOR FRYE.

Senator Frye is reported as follows: "Of course Blaine is strong in Maine, and Logan is too. He has made speeches in the State and is very popular. Now as to Massachusetts, I have no fear. Blaine will carry the State by 20,000 majority. The Independents growl, but they always make trouble, as much as they can, unless they have their way. Besides, these Massachusetts Independents are nearly all Democrats. New York is the battle-ground. Yes, it is a Democratic State. The city makes it Democratic. But the enthusiasm that Blaine will arouse will carry him through. He will carry Ohio in October by a rousing majority, and that, together with the enthusiasm his canvass will excite, will save New York. He will carry the whole of New England. I have no fear as to the result in any of the New England States. Yes, sir, Blaine is as strong in New York as any man the party could have nominated, and he is stronger than others outside of New York. The convention had to nominate Blaine. It could not escape from it. You see, eight years ago Blaine was beaten by the unit rule, and four years ago we had to make our fight against the unit rule. It was the bitterest fight I was ever in; but when we got district representation we opened the way to Blaine's nomination. He is the choice of the Republicans of the Republican States."

"Can the ticket be elected without New York?"

"I doubt it very much," was the reply, "but we shall carry New York with a hard fight."

GEORGE BLISS.

George Bliss, who is here, says Blaine is undoubtedly strong in the rural districts in New York, although the bosses in New York and Brooklyn do not especially like him. He did not think that the bolt of the New York *Times* would prove effective.

RUMORS AND GOSSIP.

There are all sorts of sensational rumors as to the campaign.

The *Critic* says: "It was stated today by a gentleman who was in a position at Chicago to know that the contents of the telegram from Logan to Senator Cullom were known to the Arthur men a full half-hour before the Senator received it, and that they suppressed it for the purpose of making a combination to defeat Blaine before it could be known to the convention."

Mr. McBride, of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, has a friend who wants to bet $10,000 that Blaine and Logan will be elected. Parties wanting even wagers can be accommodated at the *Enquirer* offices, Fourteenth street and Pennsylvania avenue. It is rumored that this bet is offered by John McLean, of the *Enquirer*.

Bayne, of Pennsylvania, says: "The abuse of Blaine will recoil upon the originators of such a method in politics. I should not be surprised to see Blaine Clubs organized all over the country, which will assume the names of the terms which his detractors apply to him. The people are unwilling to convict one of their number without evidence. They are in favor of fair play. Those who imagine they can render a great man odious by decision and abuse mistake the character of the American people. It is not improbable that clubs will voluntarily assume the name of Traitor Club in order to show how little they care for such shameful political methods. The great fact which is already presented by this canvass will stimulate and strengthen the conclusion that personal abuse will recoil upon its originators."

Col. Brady, of Virginia, one of Senator Mahone's lieutenants, says: "We are going to do it if we can, and I think we will carry the State for Blaine and Logan. We can go into the campaign very strong. Every paper in the State, especially the Democratic papers, have had articles telling what a good man Blaine is. We are going to bring that fact out in the canvass and throw an electric light on it."

"Will Senator Mahone support Blaine?"

"Of course he will."

"We have never been for Blaine in the convention," said Judge Poland, of Vermont; "we usually take a higher position than the rest of the country, and if we cannot bring the country up to our standard, why we have to come down a little to meet it. As the nominee of the party was Blaine, he will secure the usual number of votes in Vermont, which is all there is."

THE DEMOCRATS.

THEIR VIEWS OF THE SITUATION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 10.—[Special.]—The following are some Democratic opinions of the situation:

Ex-Senator McDonald, of Indiana, says he knows Blaine well and admires him as a man, and that Blaine will make a canvass so hot that the Democrats will not have any time to lose to keep up with him. "I know Jim Blaine personally," said the ex-Senator. "He is a very clever, whole-souled man. He is a brainy man, full of vim. He is an aggressive man, and always has a policy. He will make the campaign a very lively one. One can see the policy marked out in the start. He will endeavor to create the impression among the Irish voters that if elected President he will get up a war with England. In fact, he will leave no stone unturned to win the fight."

Senator Kenna, of West Virginia, said the claim that Blaine is stronger than any other Republican in that State grows out of the fact that he has invested money in a railroad there, and that he has declared in his book in favor of the payment of the West Virginia debt by the Government.

Senator Williams, of Kentucky, said: "It's a strong ticket; no doubt of that."

Sergeant-at-Arms Leedom said that Blaine would likely carry Ohio against any Democrat that could be put up outside the State. New York he thought not sure by any means for the Democrats unless Tilden or Cleveland headed the ticket. "In that event," said he, "we may carry the State, but it will be a hard-fought battle. Blaine will make a magnificent campaign."

Here is a frank expression about Ohio. Robertson, of Kentucky, says: "I don't think we Democrats have any chance of carrying the State. Wool is what will defeat us out there. Every man from that State except Frank Hurd voted to restore the duty on that staple, and they informed us here on the floor that if we did not give them back the old duty we need not try to carry their State." Sam Cox does not like Tilden's reticence and says: "I don't know what he is going to do, and I know as much as anybody else about it. It is a shame the way he is doing. He ought to get out of the way or say he will accept. He is putting us in a bad fix. We don't know what to do."

Congressman Adams, of New York City, who has just returned from a visit there on an idle attempt to ascertain what Tilden's motives are, comes back evidently with misgivings. He says: "Slocum and any Democrat can beat Blaine in New York, but that is not enough. If Ohio gives a majority of 25,000 or 30,000 in October for the Republicans, you will see the hottest campaign you ever did in your life. I hope our party will put a good ticket in the field, but it is going to be a very hotly-contested campaign."

THE CAMPAIGN.

VETERANS TO RATIFY.

The committee appointed by the Union Veteran Club Monday are hard at work making arrangements for a Blaine and Logan ratification meeting in the Exposition Building Saturday night. Emery A. Storrs, Richard Tuthill, and others are to be invited to speak, the Veteran Club will turn out 1,500 strong, and there will probably be a display of fireworks on the Lake Front. The program will be published as soon as it is completed.

There is to be one novel feature which will add greatly to the effect of the demonstration. One band of music will start from the vicinity of Twenty-second and State, another from the Turner Hall, and another from some point on the West Side, while the Union Veterans will move from the Pacific. Each of these bands will be the nucleus of a procession, and it is expected that the clubs in the various divisions will fall into line as the bands come along, and that thus there will be four grand processions approaching the Exposition Building from the north, west, and south.

CICERO REPUBLICANS.

The Republican Club of the Town of Cicero met last night at the town-hall, with Mr. Sheridan, of Oak Park, in the chair. It was decided to hold a mass-meeting at Austin Saturday evening, June 28, for the purpose of reorganizing into a Blaine and Logan Club. The nomination gave general satisfaction in Cicero, where Blaine was the original choice of a large majority of Republicans.

FOURTEENTH WARD PREPARATION.

A meeting was held last night at No. 439 West Chicago avenue by the Young Men's Republican Club of the Fourteenth Ward for the purpose of making arrangements for the coming campaign. The following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, The Constitution of this club provides for the changing of the name thereof during Presidential campaigns,

Resolved, That we, the Fourteenth Ward Young Men's Republican Club, adopt for the coming campaign the following name—viz.: "The Fourteenth Ward Young Men's Blaine and Logan Club."

Resolved, That the President be authorized to appoint a committee of three to look after and obtain, if possible, suitable headquarters for the same, and report at the next meeting.

J. A. Walthar, Henry L. Hertz, and Henry Bartell were appointed a committee to make arrangements for the work of the campaign.

After a few remarks by Henry L. Hertz and the adoption of a resolution indorsing the nomination of Blaine and Logan and pledging them the support of the club the meeting adjourned subject to the call of the Chairman.

INDIANA.

PREPARING FOR THE STATE CONVENTION.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 10.—[Special.]—A called meeting of the Republican State Central Committee was held tonight for the purpose of completing preliminaries for the State nominating convention to be held next week. All the members were interviewed by your correspondent, and they were unanimous in the expression of the belief that Blaine and Logan were the strongest ticket that could have been nominated for Indiana, and that the Electoral vote of this State would unquestionably be cast for them without regard to what the Democrats did. The expression was general that not since 1868 had there been such enthusiasm evoked by the action of a National Convention.

The canvass of candidates preliminary to the meeting of the convention is now fully on, and from this time forward a lively time is anticipated. The candidates who have announced themselves or been announced by their friends for the various offices are as follows:

For Governor—W. H. Calkins, W. W. Dudley, and John Peter Cleaver Shanks.

Lieutenant-Governor—Tom Hanna, O. M. Wilson, J. C. Suit, S. P. Oyler.

State Auditor—W. T. Noble, Bruce Carr, C. A. Cox.

Secretary of State—Thad Houston, N. H. Jepson, W. S. Silver, Robert Mitchell, John O. Hardesty.

Treasurer of State—B. R. Shiel, R. S. Hull, J. N. Runyan, J. R. Henry.

Reporter of Supreme Court—C. W. Watkins, W. F. Browder.

Attorney-General—W. C. Wilson, C. H. Aldrich.

Superintendent of Public Instruction—Eli F. Brewa, Charles F. Coffin, J. T. Smith, B. C. Hobbs.

The nomination of Blaine and Logan, for some reason, has given a boom to Dudley's candidacy, and this fact from present indications to secure him the Gubernatorial nomination. Mr. Calkins has not strengthened himself any by the publication of the interview of a day or two ago on the National ticket, in which he said that Arthur would have been stronger in Indiana than Blaine, and that the ticket in this State would be close if the old ticket were nominated, or McDonald selected for the Presidential candidate.

AT MUNCIE.

MUNCIE, Ind., June 10.—[Special.]—This city has been wild with enthusiasm tonight over the nomination of Blaine and Logan. A ratification-meeting was held at the court-house, attended by hundreds of people, who listened to able and eloquent addresses by many distinguished speakers, while outside were a much larger number cheering and shouting for the standard-bearers. It was the most spontaneous outburst of enthusiasm ever known in the country. Anvils were fired, bands played, and bonfires burned. Enthusiasm for the ticket does not need to be manufactured, but bursts forth in the most unbounded profusion. People here recognize the fact that never before did delegates to the National Convention so completely voice the popular sentiment as in this year, and they are taking hold of the campaign more cheerfully and hopefully than ever. It is safe to say that Indiana will add her Electoral vote to those which will elect Blaine and Logan.

THE FIRST GUN TO A SUCCESSFUL CAMPAIGN.

VALPARAISO, Ind., June 9.—[Special.]—In spite of the inclemency of the weather, an immense crowd attended the ratification meeting tonight. Speeches were made by ex-Congressman De Motte, Judge Field, our next Congressman, lawyer Johnson, and others. It was an enthusiastic affair throughout, and the first gun to a successful campaign.

A DEMOCRATIC VIEW OF BLAINE.

The Hon. R. J. Bright, of Indiana, is at the Grand Pacific in connection with the preparations for the National Democratic Convention. Mr. Bright thinks that Blaine is much stronger before the people than Arthur would have been, and that his party will have to select their very best material to cope with and defeat the Republican ticket. If Tilden will consent to run, then Hendricks must go with him. It must be the whole of the "old ticket." If any at all; the people of Indiana would not consent to any other arrangement. But he does not believe that Tilden intends to be a candidate, and in that event it is well understood that Gov. Hendricks is heartily in favor of Joseph E. McDonald. There will be no bickering among the Democrats as to their standard-bearers, but everybody will go in to nominate the very best men. This feeling he found universal among Democratic Senators and Congressmen at Washington, no one urging the forcing of any one candidate, but everyone counseling a general consultation and an interchange of views before taking the final step. The men most generally mentioned as available after Tilden and Hendricks are McDonald, Bayard, and Gov. Cleveland of New York. Mr. Bright thought Indiana would stand by the Democracy this year, and this would be beyond a doubt if it was given a place on the Democratic ticket.

ILLINOIS.

AT JOLIET.

JOLIET, Ill., June 10.—[Special.]—A large and enthusiastic meeting was held at the court-house in this city last night to ratify the nominations of James G. Blaine and John A. Logan for President and Vice-President. One hundred guns were fired, and Boyne's Band discoursed patriotic music to the assembled multitudes. The evening was not favorable, but the court-house was crowded with an intelligent audience. Judge Parks was chosen Chairman, and Edward Akin Secretary. Judge Parks in taking the chair made a stirring speech, reviewing the history and mission of the Republican party. Other speeches were made by James Goodspeed, the Hon. A. A. Marshall, Edward Akin, and Daniel Higgins. Every reference to Blaine and Logan was warmly applauded. At the close of the meeting a large Blaine and Logan club was formed embracing among its members our foremost citizens. Joliet is alive to the work of the campaign, and it will show the results next November. The young men in the party are taking hold with a determination to leave nothing undone for the success of the ticket. The great ability and positive character of the nominees will attract to the support of the ticket a large floating vote, especially among the independent Democrats, who are pleased with Blaine's foreign policy.

OREGON REPUBLICANS PLEASED.

OREGON, Ill., June 9.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—To say that the Republicans here are pleased with the nominations is to express their feelings very mildly. Four years ago they were nearly unanimous for Blaine, and the delegates from this district appealed from the unit rule of the State Convention, and being admitted to the National Convention voted for Blaine. Logan, our old comrade and commander, has a strong hold upon the affections of the people here, and for the two united it is safe to say Ogle County down for a majority of 2,000 in November. Considerable quiet figuring has been done in local matters and the campaign will soon take shape.

A CHANGE OF HEART.

MACOMB, Ill., June 10.—[Special.]—The *Democrat*, a weekly paper at Blairsville, this county, which since its start has been a rabid Democratic sheet, will hoist the names of Blaine and Logan this week. One partner goes out of the firm and the remaining one is a convert to Republicanism.

A TRUE PROPHET.

KANKAKEE, Ill., June 9.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Some weeks ago I sent a communication to you wherein I made some predictions which have since been verified. I wrote that Blaine was the coming man; that he would be nominated by the Republican Convention on the third or fourth ballot; that no dark horse could come to the front this year or develop power; that Blaine went into the convention with greater strength than any other man; that Blaine's vote would be a steady increase from the first ballot; *that Logan would cut his colors after the second ballot*, the dark horses be led off, and Blaine receive at least 450 votes to nominate. You will excuse me if I plume myself as a newspaper writer on my political prophecy.

H. L. DAWSON.

AT SPRINGFIELD.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 10.—[Special.]—A movement to organize an Irish Blaine club was started in the Sixth Ward here today, and this evening it had seventy-five members, all former Democrats but eleven. They expect to reach 150. Similar movements will be made at once in the other wards.

SOLID AT BOTH ENDS.

Bloomington (Ill.) *Leader*: The Republican ticket this time is solid at both ends. The brilliant character of its first name is magnificent, but the name of John A. Logan shines forth with equal splendor as a man of the people. If ever the Republican party made a wise selection it was in this instance. Blaine, the people's choice, stands as the leader, and Logan, the man loved by every loyal soldier and citizen, is his counselor. We can well afford to shout ourselves hoarse in jubilation.

AT ELGIN.

ELGIN, Ill., June 10.—[Special.]—A Veteran Blaine and Logan Club was organized here today with 100 enthusiastic members who are veterans of the War. This is the second Blaine Club organized here this week.

Gen. H. H. Thomas will speak at the grand ratification meeting tomorrow night. There will be brass bands, bonfires, pyrotechnics, oratory, and a great crowd.

AT CLINTON.

CLINTON, Ill., June 10.—[Special.]—A Blaine and Logan Club has been organized in this city which consists of nearly 400 members. They held a meeting last night for the purpose of electing officers and perfecting organization, but for some reason these matters were postponed. The meeting was addressed by the Hon. W. F. Calhoun.

AT MORRISON.

MORRISON, Ill., June 10.—[Special.]—A large and enthusiastic Blaine and Logan ratification meeting was held here tonight. Eloquent and effective addresses were made by the Hon. R. E. Logan, the Hon. Ed B. Warner, F. D. Ramsay, I. D. Andrews, and Prof. M. R. Kelly. A Young Men's Blaine and Logan Club was formed numbering 210 members. A company of Plumed Knights is in process of formation.

MASSACHUSETTS AND BLAINE.

THE BAY STATE FOR THE NOMINEE.

[Editor of The Tribune.]—Allow me to tell you why, in my opinion, Massachusetts will give a handsome majority for our Republican nominee. It must first and always be borne in mind that Boston is not Massachusetts, although from the tone of the papers in that city one would think so. The people of the *State* are loyal and true for our country and the Republican party. It is well remembered that the gallant Sixth Regiment that marched through Baltimore did not come from Boston or they would not have started yet, but did come from Worcester, Marblehead,

GENERAL POLITICAL NEWS

War Among Kane County Democrats—A Chance to Gain a Member of the Legislature.

The Senatorial Question—Delegates to the Democratic National Convention—Jones and Shepard.

Bourbon Conventions in California and Nevada—The Prohibitionists—The Presidency.

RAISING CAIN IN KANE.

THE DEMOCRACY OF THE FOURTEENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT SPLIT IN TWO—HERRINGTON AND O'DONNELL—WAR TO THE KNIFE.

GENEVA, Ill., June 10.—[Special.]—The Democratic party in Kane County and the Fourteenth Senatorial District, in addition to being in the minority, split in two in the middle to-day, and if the Republicans do not elect three members to the Lower House of the next General Assembly it will simply be their own and not their adversaries' fault. Jim Herrington, the suburn-haired promoter and retarder of corporation legislation in the five last General Assemblies, was the rock on which the Bourbon organization struck and went to pieces. When the Democratic Senatorial Convention meets at Turner Junction Saturday it will be confronted by two Kane County delegations—one for Herrington and the other for his rival, Thomas O'Donnell, the Aurora grocer. The uncontested part of the Senatorial Convention, consisting of Du Page County's representatives—about one-fifth of the whole—will undertake to pass on the rest. It will be a case of the tail wagging the dog, and, as Herrington has the bulge in DuPage, the indications are that the wagging will all be in his favor, the O'Donnell delegation thrown out, and Herrington nominated. O'Donnell will then take the field, and the fun will commence in earnest.

HOW THE ROW STARTED.

Herrington's troubles began four years ago, but they ended for the time being in the convention. Two years ago E. E. Bolles, of Elgin, an independent Democrat, ran against him, but was beaten at the polls. "This was only a beginning," said Bolles, after the election. "It may take three or four years to down him, but he will have to go." Bolles and a good many others are now convinced that the time has come. It is said by those who do not love Herrington that he has broken once too often an ante-nomination promise not to be a candidate next time. Early in April he visited Aurora, and asked O'Donnell if he intended to be a candidate. All accounts agree that O'Donnell said he did not, and R. W. Corbett, the young head of the Bourbon machine in Aurora, forthwith espoused the cause of Herrington. April 15 Corbett wrote Herrington the following note, the genuineness of which he does not deny, and the contents of which may serve to shed some light on the way in which Democratic politics are run in Aurora and Kane County:

AURORA, Ill., April 15.—*The Hon. James Herrington*—DEAR JIM—Send me the names of the Dem. Senatorial Committee, and how many of them are sure Herrington men. Mine is O. K., of course. Don't you think an early convention would be good? No one is up enough now to do any harm. One reason to be urged is this: One town caucus could elect delegates to County and Senatorial Conventions.

You were here lately, I hear, and going right among enemies. Samuel Alschuler is against you, but that doesn't matter; only keep away from such men. When he comes (and I think I may be able to judge) I will have you come down and call on men who will not cut your throat. Thomas O'Donnell is all O. K.—sure and solid. He would cut off his hand for me. So would Hirsh. Tom O'Donnell told me to-day I could use his name to carry the town in your interest if it would help me. I told him it would. So he is all O. K. Tom, Hirsh, and myself are the Town Committee, and will call caucus and arrange tickets to suit ourselves. Hastily, R. W. CORBETT.

PROGRESS OF THE TROUBLE.

Within a few days of the Aurora caucus, which O'Donnell and Corbett were to carry for Herrington in O'Donnell's name, O'Donnell became a candidate in response, he says, to the pressure from the Aurora Democrats, who were down on Herrington on account of his railroad and general record at Springfield, but not until he had urged Herrington to pull out and failed. While it is generally known that Herrington has been looked upon as the special friend at Springfield of a leading Northwestern railroad, there are those who intimate that the reason for the "pressure" on O'Donnell came not so much from the people as from a less disinterested source—the friends of another Western road with material interests in the same district and an equal desire to have something to say as to who should be the railroad's friend from the Fourteenth District. However that may be, O'Donnell notified Herrington and his railroad friends of his candidacy, and took the field. Shortly thereafter the Corbett letter got out, whereupon Corbett, not under the collar at this revelation of his private correspondence, shook Herrington and joined O'Donnell. According to Corbett he would have supported Herrington to the last but for that. The fight now began in earnest, and for a month past the air in Kane County has been thick with charges on both sides of snap primaries and fraud. When all the delegates were chosen it was found that O'Donnell had a working majority of the uncontested portion, though the Herringtonites stoutly claim that certain delegations were unjustly contested simply for the purpose of enabling the O'Donnell crowd, through the delegations the Herringtonites had neglected to contest, to throw Herrington contestees out of the convention. This was the state of affairs when the opposing forces came together this morning.

A QUESTION OF LUNGS.

The first row broke out in the County Central Committee which met before the convention. Herrington had four partisans and O'Donnell three. Two of the four were members of contested delegations. The Herrington men proposed to let the committee pass on the contests and the others insisted on leaving it to the uncontested delegates in the convention. When this was refused, John R. Miller, of Batavia, an O'Donnell man and a committeeman, by proxy, quietly walked out of the room into the courtroom, and, before the other fellows knew his game, had called the convention to order and set up a preliminary organization, greatly to the delight of the O'Donnellites. The result was that before long two conventions were trying to do the business in the same hall, with Miller bossing one and Ed Joslyn, of Elgin, the other. When one side endeavored to do anything the other yelled, and perfect pandemonium reigned for about the space of ten minutes. It was an unequal contest, however, in which the O'Donnell shouters got the best of it. The Herringtonites finally pulled out in deep disgust and held a convention by themselves in the next room. The O'Donnellites picked out fifty-seven strong O'Donnell delegates to the Senatorial Convention, and adopted with enthusiasm the following resolution touching Jim Herrington:

WHEREAS, We, the Democrats of Kane County, in county convention assembled, having become thoroughly disgusted with the action and record of one James Herrington, who has represented (or rather misrepresented) us in the Lower House of the State Legislature for years; and

WHEREAS, Believing that the methods lately adopted by him in endeavoring to carry caucuses by the worst bribery and corruption ever known in this district, and during his last session, change the convention calls after leaving the hands of the committees, deserves our severest condemnation; and,

WHEREAS, Through his ring rule the Democratic party of our neighboring County of De Page (a part of this district) has been almost entirely dissolved, and believing that his recognition in any manner by the Democrats of this county would similarly affect the party here; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we hereby enter our earnest protest against his candidacy for office, and solemnly pledge that we will use all honorable means in our power to defeat him, feeling that the party should this year put forward its best and most upright men for all offices in order to help our State and National ticket, and we hereby invite the Democrats of De Page County to join us in electing some honorable man to represent the people in the Legislature.

Several speeches were made in which the speakers threatened to vote for a Republican rather than for Herrington, though it was plain that the whole crowd intend to run O'Donnell, whether nominated at Turner Junction or not, and lay Herrington out if they can. F. M. Annis, R. W. Corbett, Solomon Hirsh, L. R. Johnson, B. F. Fridley, W. H. Wilcox, E. H. Bolles, D. B. Sherwood, J. H. Miller, H. M. Wade, J. L. Harvey, M. W. Dunham, Green Garfield, and John Kline were chosen delegates to the State Convention and instructed to vote for C. H. Van Patten as a delegate to the National Convention.

HERRINGTON'S MEN.

The Herringtonites leisurely proceeded to elect Herrington straightouts to Turner Junction, selected John Van Nortwick, B. F. Fridley, James Herrington, S. L. Bignall, Edward Brown, Frank Baxter, George W. Renwick, Bernard Hagelow, W. J. Hunter, Philip Schickler, Frank M. Nobles, C. B. Condee, C. H. Haines, and Fred Rosel delegates to Peoria, and took a crack at Corbett, who runs the Aurora *Daily News*, by adopting a resolution declaring that the best interests of the party demand that Democratic committee and publishing Republican papers be placed in such positions hereafter that they cannot create disturbances in the party. Herrington made his friends a talk, in which he said he had offered at the outset to let an Aurora man run, but no one wanted to do so, whereupon he took the field, and would have had no trouble if the men he had trusted had not "knifed" him.

The State Convention, of course, will be compelled to decide whether the Herrington or O'Donnell delegation to Peoria is the regular one, and as Corbett is a member of the State Central Committee, the O'Donnellites claim they are already several points ahead. But, whatever the result at Peoria, the fellows who are not recognized there will spend the summer in kicking and the fall in knifing. If anybody can enjoy the situation it is the Republicans.

THE SENATORSHIP.

BURTON C. COOK A POSSIBLE CANDIDATE—CONGRESSMAN DAVIS.

Some outcroppings of the Senatorial struggle in the Republican ranks which it is assumed will be the result of Gen. Logan's Vice-Presidential candidacy were apparent yesterday. Though the time of the nominating conventions is still a long way off, the possible candidates are at work laying their wires to get their men on the legislative ticket and the candidates for county positions are being drawn into the whirlpool. A new candidate has been added to the already long list by the statement that Burton C. Cook would probably enter politics with the Senatorship as his objective point. It was said that Cook was the suggestion of some of the Logan men as the candidate who could best neutralize the anti-Logan interests which have had control of local politics, and that by the time the campaign was fairly under way he would be the recognized representative of Logan.

In talking of the subject some of the local Arthur people declare that they are resolved to keep at least one man from ever entering the arena. This is Congressman Davis, who excited their ire by voting for Blaine from the first ballot, when they relied on him to help the veering cause of the President. They charge him with taking part in the Arthur caucuses and leading them to believe he was against Blaine, but the friends of Davis tell a different story. Whether Davis becomes a Senatorial candidate or not he expects to go back to Congress, and it is here that the Arthur people are said to have laid their plans for keeping him out of the Senatorial race. Their design is reported to be to join with the other elements in putting up some one else for Congress and in this the aid of the disgruntled local Democratic Arthur organ is expected. The Davis men are watching the moves with interest, but say there is nothing to do now but to wait. Whether the opposition materializes or not, it is pretty well understood that the West Side "big four" are ready to break with the Custom-House when there is the slightest chance.

THE CHICAGO DEMOCRACY.

THE SENATORSHIP, THE DELEGATE QUESTION, AND THE CONVENTION-HALL.

Local statesmen have three important questions occupying their minds just at present. One is that of the United States Senatorship, and it naturally interests the Republicans more than the Democrats, as the former feel confident, of course, that they will have the privilege of selecting Gen. Logan's successor. The mere sanguine of the Democrats cling to the forlorn hope that even though they may not carry the State against such a powerful combination as Blaine, Logan, and Oglesby, they may get a majority in the Legislature. Outside of the Democratic politicians, and more especially those who have Senatorial aspirations, there are few Democrats who have any idea that they will get control of the Legislature.

THE DELEGATE QUESTION.

The other two important questions interest only the Democrats. One is with reference to the arrangement and proposed enlargement of the convention-hall, of which mention is made elsewhere, and the other is with reference to the selection of delegates to the State and National Conventions. The delegate question will be decided a week from to-day, when the district conventions are to be held. Although these conventions only select State delegates it will have been practically settled probably before they go to Peoria whom they are to select as National delegates. There are so many men dashing for the honor of being a delegate-at-large that compromises will have to be made during the next week to keep the Democratic machinery in working order. The men who insist on being delegates-at-large, but who cannot get there, will be offered the posts of district delegates, but there are not enough of these to go around, and some even of the best of the leaders will have to get left. The rest of the State is of the opinion that Chicago should have only one delegate-at-large, but the Chicago Democrats demand two. In this event it is probable that W. C. Goudy will be one of the lucky pair. As member of the National Committee and Chairman of the local sub-committee handling all the funds to be used for convention purposes he controls, so speak, a certain amount of patronage which will demand some substantial recognition at the hands of the State gathering. Who the other delegate-at-large from this city will be is a question. Harrison would like to be the man, but it is understood that Oberly, Black, and other rivals of the Mayor in the race for the Gubernatorial nomination will see to it that he does not go to the National Convention. Mike McDonald, although a strong supporter of Mayor Harrison and confident that the latter will win at Peoria, takes this view of the situation, and asserts that he will go to the National Convention as delegate-at-large. "You see," said McDonald yesterday afternoon, "that the Chicago delegates-at-large will have to be W. C. Goudy and M. C. McDonald. Goudy is in a position to demand and receive the honor, and for his partner a dark horse will have to be compromised on. Every one knows that I have no further aspirations than to go to the convention. I don't want to be Governor or United States Senator, but Harrison and these other fellows who want to be delegates-at-large have something else in view, and the country people, led by Oberly and that gang, will work against them."

McDonald is satisfied that Harrison will have a solid delegation from Cook County to the State Convention, with the exception, perhaps, of a few scoresheads who may squeeze in, but who will be unable to harm Carter any.

THE CONVENTION-HALL.

The local Democratic Hall Committee held a meeting in the committee-room of the County Board yesterday to take initiatory steps towards preparing for the convention. County-Commissioner Donnersberger presided. The following committees were appointed:

Decoration—R. Brand, K. L. Otis, J. M. Dunphy.
Music—F. A. Hoffman Jr., S. P. Chase, R. Stone.
Building—F. Hoyne, J. H. Hildreth, J. C. Mackin, J. E. Van Pelt, J. S. Gregory.

On the suggestion of Frank J. Hoffman it was decided to appoint an "outsider" for Grand Marshal of the occasion. With the exception of J. C. Mackin's vote it was unanimously agreed to enlarge the convention-hall and to afford more accommodation for the press representatives. Mr. Mackin went in for economizing space as much as possible. W. C. Goudy made a speech on the subject of the importance of the work left in the hands of the committee, which adjourned to meet at the Palmer House Saturday evening.

LOOKING AT THE BUILDING.

The special Hall Committee appointed at the afternoon meeting paid a visit to the Exposition Building after the meeting adjourned, and decided positively to make two changes in the arrangement of the hall. One was the the widening of the hall and removing the boxes to increase the seating capacity under the galleries and the other was to improve the press accommodations. Joe Mackin, who was at first opposed to increasing the size of the hall, was won over to a different view of the situation and now favors an enlargement. The increased width and the removal of the boxes will provide chairs for at least 1,500 more people, and if the southern partition is moved nearer to Adams street, as is contemplated, another 1,500 chairs will be placed in the hall. It is not certain that this will be done or that the stage will be moved to the middle of the east side. All of these details will be arranged next Friday afternoon, when the Hall Committee is to meet at the Exposition Building and confer with Architect Adler.

COOK COUNTY DEMOCRATIC CLUB.

The Cook County Democratic Club expects to become a very important factor in both the State and National Convention proceedings. The club held a meeting last night which called forth an unusually large attendance, the rooms being more crowded than ever before. As Mike McDonald surveyed the throng of Democratic stalwarts assembled he observed: "I wish that the election could be left to a vote of this body. We would come out on top." [Applause.]

Pat Howard, Chairman of the Uniform Committee, said arrangements had been completed to furnish each member of the club who wanted to go to Peoria with a blue flannel suit and white plug hat. The suits would cost $11.50 and the hats $2.50, with the necktie thrown in. The club decided to adopt that uniform, and most of the members will parade at Peoria, Commissioner Van Pelt said he had arranged with the Chicago & Alton to carry the members to Peoria and back for $3. City-Clerk Neumeister wanted to know if that price included hotel accommodations, and seemed surprised to find that it did not.

Having nothing better to occupy its time the club listened to wild harangues from A. C. Story and Gen. Lieb. Neither of these speakers committed himself as to his preference for Governor, but both talked Tilden, and were duly applauded when they made any reference to him. In mentioning the possible candidates Lieb referred to McDonald. "Do you mean Mike?" yelled some one in the crowd. "Well, there are a lot of worse men than you," replied Lieb, directing the remark to Michael Cassius, who occupied a front seat.

JONES AND SHEPARD.

WHAT THEIR "FRIENDS" THINK OF THE CIVIL-SERVICE LAW.

"Long" Jones' position as United States Marshal and Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee continues to excite interest among the local politicians, especially those who are after his scalp. Before the convention when the matter was first brought up the Marshal defiantly said that he didn't abdicate any of his rights of citizenship in becoming a Federal officeholder, and in other ways hinted that he wasn't worried about the Civil-Service law. In view, however, of the precedent set by the convention and the general opinion that the Marshal cannot exercise his Federal functions and also stay at the head of the State Central Committee during the campaign, some action is likely to be taken soon which will settle the question definitly. Mr. Jones is quoted by a friend as saying that he was going out to his home in Warren pretty soon and think the matter over carefully before deciding what course he will take, which is interpreted to be an indecision as to which position he will resign. It is conceded that in deference to Gen. Logan Jones will have something to say in the management of the National campaign in the Northwest. One or two individuals who would like to be United States Marshal think he ought to vindicate his citizenship by resigning this position and looking to the party hereafter for his reward in staying at the head of the State Central Committee. The politicians who are scheming to supplant him in the Republican councils believe this would be asking too much. They want him to stay where his salary will go on, and to give the party the benefit of his experience by serving as a private in the ranks. It has been claimed that the Marshal intends to follow the maxims of war and do that which pleases the enemy least, but no one is yet able to speak with authority.

There is also a belief that Secretary Dan Shepard comes under the same provisions of the law as Jones, and there is solicitude expressed by some of the politicians lest he get into trouble by serving the Government as a post-office clerk and the party as Secretary of the State Central Committee. Decision in Shepard's case will probably not be so difficult as in that of the Chairman since he only receives $2,500 per annum in his post-office capacity.

CALIFORNIA DEMOCRATS.

STOCKTON, Cal., June 10.—[Special.]—The Democratic State Convention met here today. Stephen M. White, of Los Angeles, was elected Temporary Chairman by acclamation. His election is considered a victory for the Anti-Monopoly party. A strong anti-monopoly feeling controls the convention, and it is expected that the convention will condemn the Democratic members of the Legislature who refused to vote for anti-monopoly bills at the extra session. The Third Congressional District elected W. B. English of Contra Costa and M. T. Torpey of Alameda delegates to the National Convention, and Dr. Dobbins of Vacaville and H. H. Read of Alameda alternates. The delegates are not pledged, but all favor Tilden and oppose Field.

John R. Glasscock was unanimously named for Congress.

At the Fourth Congressional District meeting J. A. Wright and Louis Holtz, both of San Francisco, were elected delegates to the National Convention, and Samuel Newman and E. B. Stonehill were elected alternates. They were pledged to support Tilden. R. P. Hastings was nominated for Congress. In the First Congressional District Barclay Henry was renominated for Congress. In the Second Congressional District James H. Budd was renominated for Congress.

In the First Congressional District Dennis Spencer, of Napa, and H. C. Wilson, of Tehama, were elected delegates to the Democratic National Convention. I. Yell, of Mendocino, and W. E. McConnell, of Sonoma, were elected alternates. They all appeared before the convention and pledged themselves to vote for Tilden and to oppose Field.

In the Sixth Congressional District L. J. Rose, of Los Angeles, and A. B. Butler, of Tulare, were elected delegates to Chicago. J. T. Arnold, of San Diego, and Ferguson, of Tulare, alternates. The delegates are pledged to Tilden. R. F. Delvalle was nominated for Congress.

THE PROHIBITIONISTS.

MINNESOTA STATE CONVENTION.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 10.—[Special.]—The Prohibition State Convention called for the purpose of electing twenty delegates to the National Convention in Pittsburg July 23 met this afternoon. The attendance was very light. W. D. Cole was chosen Chairman and George W. Penniman Secretary. A platform was adopted to the effect that the party in Minnesota was as firmly convinced as ever of the wisdom and righteousness of independent political action on the question of prohibition; that the submission of a constitutional amendment forbidding the manufacture and sale of liquor was very desirable, but this could only be done by strong party action; that the women's vote is imperiously demanded to put away the liquor crime, and that the Republican party at the National Convention by ignoring the prohibition question had put itself on record as unworthy the support of temperance people.

Delegates to the National Convention were chosen, as follows:

First District—The Rev. D. C. John, Winona; the Rev. F. B. Cowgill, Spring Valley; A. A. Mason, Dodge Centre; A. W. Dann, Pleasant Grove.

Second District—The Rev. W. Copp, Windom; Dr. C. McGuire, Blue Earth City; N. B. Foote, Eagle Lake.

Third District—The Rev. J. W. Hancock, Red Wing; the Rev. A. Wiley, Northfield; L. G. Moyer, Montevideo; John Bandy, Jordan.

Fourth District—W. W. Satterlee, L. Bixby, C. E. Hoit, L. W. Denton, R. P. Lupton, G. W. Penniman, all of Minneapolis; P. McClary, Stillwater.

Fifth District—M. D. Fermplier, B. W. Chase, Brainerd.

The following Electoral ticket was placed in the field;

At-large—James E. Child, Jackson; C. R. Fix, Minneapolis.
First District—C. A. Bierce, Winona.
Second District—J. J. Kendall, Wabasha.
Third District—The Rev. A. Wiley, Northfield.
Fourth District—J. W. Dernard, Minneapolis.
Fifth District—D. Burbank, Fergus Falls.

A POSSIBLE PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE.

NORWALK, Conn., June 10.—[Special.]—D. W. Gage, of Cleveland, and other representatives of the Prohibition party, have been in Norwalk consulting Gideon T. Stewart relative to his acceptance of the nomination for President on the Prohibition ticket. It is thought that Stewart is not only willing but anxious to receive the nomination.

IN M'LEAN COUNTY.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., June 10.—[Special.]—The McLean County Prohibitionists met in this city today to nominate candidates for county offices and to appoint delegates to the State Convention. The meeting was not very largely attended and fell short of the attendance of other temperance conventions previously held here. The meeting was presided over by the Rev. G. D. Goode, of Normal. Speeches were made by J. W. H. Haggard, J. W. Nichols, and the Rev. Con Haney.

BOURBON POSSIBILITIES.

NAMES MENTIONED IN CONNECTION WITH THE PRESIDENTIAL TICKET.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 10.—[Special.]—Democratic dark horses who are stabled about the National Capital have begun to prick up their ears and become restless. Gen. Slocum has broken out of his stall and gone to New York for consultation with his friends. Before leaving he had a conference with ex-Senator McDonald, and the gossips have already made a ticket with McDonald for President and Slocum for Vice-President. While Randall cannot be regarded wholly as a dark horse, it is evident that the hopes of his friends have been strengthened by the uncertainty which surrounds the future course of Tilden. The free-trade Democrats are cursing Tilden because he does not indicate in an unmistakable manner the course which he intends to pursue with respect to the Presidential nomination. A friend of his and of Randall today said: "Tilden will be the candidate on two conditions—that there shall be no opposition to him on the tariff question and the Ohio platform in substance should be adopted by the National Convention. Tilden is opposed to the platform of 1876 for tariff for revenue only. He says that the issues have changed during the last eight years. He will be unwilling to go before the convention as a candidate on any tariff-for-revenue platform. Neither can he say, until he knows what the platform is to be, whether or not he will be a candidate. If he declares himself he cannot very well withdraw. Consequently he is obliged to remain non-committal."

There is a good deal of talk in favor of Cleveland as Tilden's heir. In Cleveland's behalf it is asserted that he would be stronger even than Tilden because of the 100,000 Republicans who voted for him two years ago. A large proportion is satisfied with his administration of State affairs and would support him next November. It is generally regarded as settled by the Democratic leaders that the nomination of Blaine and Logan has side-tracked all the Ohio candidates, including Payne, Hoadly, and Thurman. The Democrats generally concede that Payne, even, could not carry Ohio, and his strength as a Presidential candidate depended mainly on his presumed ability to do so.

A little sentiment is developing in favor of Roscrans as a Democratic candidate for the Vice-Presidency, his friends asserting that his nomination would prevent Democratic defeat on the Pacific coast. This is a wild statement of the case. The fact is that Roscrans has ceased to exist politically in California. There is no probability whatever that he could even secure a renomination for Congress in his own district. His friends, however, say that in addition to the strength he would give the Democratic ticket in California, Oregon, and Nevada would be the strength he would add to it as a soldier of the War, and that this would counteract the influence of Logan's nomination. This is another absurdity. As a soldier Rosecrans was unsuccessful, while Logan was successful, and to pit a defeated against a victorious General of the Union army twenty years after the War would be a ridiculous performance.

"CALAMITY" WELLER.

AN INEFFECTUAL ATTEMPT TO SIDE-TRACK HIM.

DECORAH, Ia., June 10.—[Special.]—The Democrats of the Fourth Iowa District met in Congressional Convention at this place today. This district is now represented by the Hon. Luman H. Weller, Greenbacker, better known as "Calamity" Weller. He was elected by a combination of Democrats and Greenbackers, to the great surprise of even those who voted for him. The issue before the convention was whether a straightout Democrat should be nominated, and thereby forestall another fusion. A majority of the committee issuing the call are bitterly opposed to supporting Weller again, and the early date fixed upon for the convention was a piece of strategy on their part to defeat Weller's renomination. Dr. Chase, of Mitchell County, was called to preside, and after organization a motion to proceed to ballot for a candidate was met by another motion to adjourn to a date subsequent to the Democratic National Convention, the body to be reconvened upon call of the Chairman. After considerable filibustering this motion was amended so as to call for the appointment of a new Central Committee and then adjourn subject to the call of said committee. On a roll-call of counties this motion prevailed by a vote of forty to seventy-nine, in making up the new committee all but one or two of the anti-Weller Committeemen were dropped and persons favorable to his interest chosen. The result was received with deep chagrin and outspoken anger. The Chairman of the old committee is the editor of the oldest and ablest Democratic paper in the district, and has publicly announced that under no circumstances will he support Weller.

ILLINOIS.

REFUSES TO RUN FOR OFFICE.

DECATUR, Ill., June 10.—[Special.]—A sensation will be caused in the Fourteenth Congressional District when the Republicans learn that James C. Lake, of Decatur, who was nominated as Clinton for member of the State Board of Equalization, has positively declined to make the race. This makes a vacancy on the ticket which will have to be filled by the Central Committee. Mr. Lake recently voted for license in the City Council, of which he has been a member for thirteen months, and so strong a pressure was brought to bear upon him by the Republicans that he was forced to withdraw. He does it in the interest of harmony. Lake's record the last year has been that of a Prohibitionist. The majority of the temperance people supported him at the polls a year ago.

PIKE COUNTY DEMOCRATS.

PITTSFIELD, Ill., June 10.—[Special.]—The County Democratic Convention which met in this city yesterday was largely attended by the unterrified, and on account of the hotly-contested fight for Circuit Clerk did not finish its business until a late hour last night. The delegates appointed to the State Convention are the Hon. W. R. Archer, J. Bush Sr., C. Davis, A. L. Galway, S. V. Hayden, C. E. Bolin, B. B. Gore, C. C. Phillips, M. Hardy, J. W. Hardey, William Evans, William Hartzler, S. McClintock, John Preble, Parven Shinn, Albert Fisher, T. M. Coss, C. C. Lammy, and Ed Irvin. They are instructed for Harrison and Selter. Instructions were also given for Scott Wike for Congress and J. W. Johnson for State Senator. The convention was very enthusiastic for the old ticket.

TARIFF REFORM.

A CONFERENCE.

NEW YORK, June 10.—[Special.]—A large number of business-men from various parts of the State met here today to confer on the subject of tariff reform. The Hon. Erastus Brooks presided and the Hon. David A. Wells made a lengthy address. The speaker elicited hearty applause by declaring that if every restrictive duty should be swept away there would be such a revival of business and such an era of prosperity that nobody would therefore advocate protection doctrines. The plan of the association proposes that a committee be organized in each Congressional district of this State, and that an annual revenue-reform convention be held on the call of the Executive Committee. The President of the new organization is Mr. M. B. Anderson, President of Rochester Theological University, and among the Vice-Presidents are Theodore F. Bacon, the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Everett P. Wheeler, the Hon. Erastus Brooks, George William Curtis, Wheeler A. Peckham, Matthew Hale, George Haven Putnam, Thomas G. Shearman, Anson Phelps Stokes, and others. The meeting resolved to send a committee to Chicago to influence the Democratic National Convention in favor of revenue reform.

NEVADA DEMOCRATS.

FOR THE OLD TICKET.

AUSTIN, Nev., June 10.—The Democratic State Convention was called to order today at noon.

George W. Baker, of Eureka, was elected Temporary Chairman. The platform adopted affirms the devotion of the Democratic party to the principles laid down by the National Democratic platforms of 1876 and 1880, demands the nomination of Tilden and Hendricks, and the removal of all restrictions on silver coinage, opposes the acquisition of large tracts of public lands by aliens, and demands the absolute exclusion of the Chinese.

G. W. Cassidy was nominated by acclamation for Congress. W. M. Sewell for Supreme Judge, and A. C. Ellis, George Ernst, and W. E. F. Deal for Presidential Electors; D. E. McCarthy, E. P. Hardesty, John H. Deanis, R. Sadler, T. Lemmon, and Matt Canavan were elected delegates to the Chicago Democratic National Convention. All are pledged to Tilden and Hendricks. Adjourned.

COPIAH COUNTY.

THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

CANTON, Miss., June 10.—[Special.]—The Copiah County Democrats held their convention yesterday. They indorsed Gov. Lowry's Administration, the Hon. E. Barksdale for nomination to Congress, and Tilden and Hendricks. They condemned the majority report of the Senate investigating committee in the Wheeler-Matthews killing, and indorsed the minority report.

MARYLAND.

"BOSS" GORMAN RUDELY SAT UPON AT THE LATE STATE CONVENTION.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 9.—[Special Correspondence.]—In the excitement attending the Republican National Convention and the enthusiasm incident to the nomination of Blaine and Logan, the proceedings of the Maryland State Democratic Convention last Thursday failed to create that interest throughout the State they would have done at any ordinary time. All eyes were turned toward Chicago and all ears bent to hear the latest news from the great National Convention. It was an opportune time for the Bourbon bosses and their followers in Maryland to assemble, adopt a platform conspicuous for its length and jumbled tariff declaration, and pledge the support of the delegation to the old, old ticket—Tilden and Hendricks. As usual, an effort had been made by United States Senator Arthur Gorman, the machine boss of the Maryland Democracy, to have the whole business of the convention, platform, delegation, pledges, and all, cut and dried before the convention met. He was doomed to a set-back, however, in some of his preconcerted plans. Mr. Thomas M. Lanahan, of this city, was a candidate for delegate-at-large to the Democratic National Convention, and Boss Gorman had settled it in his mind that Lanahan should have that high honor. He was somewhat surprised when State-Senator Gill arose in the convention and arraigned Mr. Lanahan as a Republican, declaring that Mr. Lanahan had told him he had voted for Garfield as against Hancock in 1880. This illustration of Mr. Lanahan's common sense caused great excitement in the convention, and the friends of Lanahan, with a dread for his name. It seems a difficult matter for the Democratic leaders in Maryland to come together on an occasion of this kind without a row. The great event of the convention, however, was the effort made by Senator Gorman to effect a reconciliation with ex-United States Senator William Pinckney Whyte. Ever since Gowan defeated Whyte for the Senatorship the two great exponents of Maryland Democracy have been at daggers' points. As Gov. Whyte stepped on the stage to introduce the Chairman of the convention, Senator Gorman startled the audience and the delegates by walking toward his old adversary and extending his hand. Whyte was even taken back by the sudden apparently friendly movement, paused for an instant, and then with a weak smile put out his hand and the two former antagonists gingerly shook. Gov. Whyte was the author of the rather remarkable platform adopted, upon which THE TRIBUNE has already passed editorial comment. The convention turned out rather disastrous to Gorman, and Whyte was decidedly more popular among the delegates than Boss Gorman, who held many of them at his beck and call. As an exhibition of what Democratic harmony there is in Maryland, the Hon. Robert M. McLane, the present Governor of the State, was proposed as a delegate-at-large, but only mustered forty-nine votes. Whyte has taken Gorman's place in one peculiar Democratic trick, and he now poses as the leader of the Young Democracy instead of Gorman. The delegates-at-large elected to the National Convention are:

Ex-Gov. John Lee Carroll, the Hon. William A. Walsh, ex-Attorney-General Gwinn, and Richard T. Hynson.

The new district delegates are: First District—Robert F. Brattan, of Somerset, and Dr. James C. Dirrickson, of Worcester. Second—D. N. Henning, of Carroll, and J. H. Wirt, of Cecil. Third—Robert J. Slater and William L. Mostagues. Fourth—Col. Fred Raine and Capt. J. J. Fenton. Fifth—Dr. George Welles, of Anne Arundel, and Filmore Dorsey, of Prince George. Sixth—W. Thomas, of Montgomery, and Gilmor S. Hamill, of Garrett.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A KENTUCKY CONTEST.

WINCHESTER, Ky., June 10.—[Special.]—The Appellate Court contest was decided here after seven days' deadlock. Judge Robert Reddell, of Estill, was nominated to succeed the Hon. Thomas F. Hargis. The contest was prolonged and bitter and 175 ballots were necessary to nominate.

JOHN C. ENO.

His Release at Quebec and Rearrest—The Case Becoming Complicated.

QUEBEC, June 10.—[Special.]—This afternoon Judge Tessier, of the Court of Queen's bench, heard arguments on the application made for habeas corpus and certiorari in the case of John C. Eno. The legal aspects of the case having been discussed from the respective points of view, his Honor delivered judgment, in which he reviewed the early stage of the case, and proceeded to analyze the law on the matter. The question for him to decide was whether petitioner was legally detained under the second warrant. He cited the second warrant, based on the Larceny act, and said that if the offense in the first part of the warrant, that of stealing $155,000, amounted to larceny in the State of New York, petitioner was subject to extradition, but no demand to that effect had been made before him. He cited law and precedent, and continued: "Larceny not being charged as committed in Canada, in a foreign country, is not subject to our jurisdiction except by extradition. Then, as to the second part of the charge, that of having feloniously brought stolen money into Canada, which was within our jurisdiction, the question arose. Could a party be arrested a second time for the same offense, after having been liberated under habeas corpus?" This he held could not be done. The first part of the offense in the second warrant must be set aside, being for larceny in the United States, as not being in our jurisdiction, and had, he presumed, been put there as an introductory to other offenses of bringing stolen money into Canada, the only offense within our jurisdiction. There was no new case of arrest. Moreover, as per return to writ of certiorari, evidence taken before the magistrate was only to show that there was no legal evidence, but substantive evidence a prima facie case as charged in the warrant. It is also stated that no more evidence can be procured in Canada, except witnesses brought from New York, and no demand is made to bring them before a magistrate in Quebec. Having cited several cases, he concluded:

I have not pronounced on the question of extradition, but I am bound to pronounce and declare as illegal the second warrant of arrest for the reason mentioned, because the accused party, after having been liberated under a writ of habeas corpus, cannot be arrested again for the same offense by warrant of the magistrate. Second, because there is not legal evidence to substantiate evidence mentioned; therefore I maintain the present writ of habeas corpus, and order that said John C. Eno now be liberated.

The Judge left court, and shortly after Eno also left, and, after reaching the court-yard, was arrested. High Constable Bissonnette upon a warrant of Judge Monk, of Montreal, in connection with extradition proceedings for forgery in the second and third degree. A writ of habeas corpus having been procured in anticipation of this the new arrest of Eno was again taken before Judges Tessier and Caron. After argument before them he was remanded till tomorrow (Wednesday) afternoon at 2 o'clock. Interest in the affair is increasing, and there is no knowing what complications may ensue.

SHORT IN HIS ACCOUNTS.

A Delaware Cashier Detected After Taking Nearly $40,000.

WILMINGTON, Del., June 10.—[Special.]—J. R. Hall, who for twenty years past has been Cashier of the Citizens' National Bank of Middletown, last evening confessed to the Board of Directors that he was a defaulter in the sum of $30,000.

Thursday last, during a business transaction with a Philadelphia bank, where the Middletown establishment keeps a deposit, circumstances accidentally came to light which aroused the suspicions of the board. A meeting was called, and the books taken in hand at once. By an ingenious falsification of the accounts it required great efforts to discover any shortage, until the amount of deposit was reached. Here it was shown that the deposit in Philadelphia was nearly $40,000 less than was credited upon the books. Mr. Hall was then confronted by the board in session and confessed to the theft, making a statement of the time and amounts taken. The defalcation covers a period of seven years. Hall states in explanation of his defalcation that he was induced to deal in stocks on margin, chiefly those of the Reading Railroad Company, and had lost all the money stolen by his transactions. To the bank he had arranged to transfer his real estate, which covers about half the amount of his stealings. Great sympathy is expressed for Hall's wife, who is very highly connected and very prominent in social circles, as was the defaulter. The ex-Cashier is about 50 years of age and has been with the bank since its incorporation. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church, and was regarded as a most honorable and upright man.

TWO IMPORTANT DECISIONS.

ATLANTA, Ga., June 10.—The Supreme Court today rendered two decisions involving about $1,000,000 each. The first was that of policyholders against the Southern Mutual Insurance Company. The company had accumulated a surplus of $1,200,000. In a movement for division the Directors held that present policyholders only should participate. The passed policyholders contended, and the Supreme Court decides, that every policyholder, lapsed or not, is entitled to a proportion of the surplus, and orders an immediate division.

The Short will case, involving $750,000, is held to be valid. Relatives overlooked. Contested.

BRIDGES WASHED AWAY.

EL PASO, Tex., June 10.—The railway bridge was washed away today. Intercourse with Mexico is cut off. A bridge on the Southern Pacific west of Yuma was washed out, cutting off communication between here and California. This severs all railroad communication, no Eastern mail arriving. Prospects of an early subsidence are unpromising.

WORK IN CONGRESS.

The House Bourbons Eager to Adjourn Without Completing Important Legislation.

A Secret Session of the Senate Held to Consider the Consular Bill.

Gen. Swaim to Be Court-Martialed on Account of the Bateman Business.

A BOURBON TRICK.

AFTER HINDERING LEGISLATION FOR MONTHS THE DEMOCRATS PREPARE FOR AN EARLY ADJOURNMENT—THE APPROPRIATION BILLS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 10.—[Special.]—Col. Morrison, the nominal leader of the Democratic majority in the House, today initiated the campaign of political trickery, which is expected to redound to the benefit of his party in the coming campaign, by forcing through the Ways and Means Committee a res

...ks. The remaining differences

...TERN-ELECTION CASE.

...Committee on Elections in the ...ion case of Campbell vs. Morey, ...th Ohio District, by a vote of 6 ... report in favor of unseating ...ing the contestant.

...EXCHANGE STATIONS.

...s been issued directing the Four...nty-first Regiments of infantry ...stions.

...D-CLASS MAIL MATTER.

...nt has signed the act fixing the ...e on mail matter of the second ...s by persons other than the pub...agent.

...E NICARAGUA CANAL.

...uired by Secretary Frelinghuy...the Government' certain rights ...erstood the Nicaraguan Govern...ded for the construction of an ...anal is $250,000, not $200,000 as ...orted. It is embodied in a para... Consular and Diplomatic bill re... by the Senate Committee on Ap... and reported yesterday. It was ... which was under discussion ...ion of the Senate this afternoon. ...taken.

GEN. SWAIM

...E COURT-MARTIALED.

..., D. C., June 10.—The record of ...quiry in the case of Gen. Swaim, ...e General of the Army, reports ...veloped by the evidence and con...ws: "The court is of the opinion ... not prepared to say that any ...veloped by the evidence is actual... yet the evidence does show a ...estions discreditable to any of... ...rmy, and which especially de...vervet condemnation when an ... officer holding the high position ...sitions to the administration of ...rmy held by Brig.-Gen. Swaim, ...y of War laid the report before ...oday, and it was decided to re...rtial for the trial of Gen. Swaim. ...the court will be made in a few

THE RECORD.

SENATE.

..., D. C., June 10.—A large num...ns were presented opposing a ... telegraph.

...resented as a memorial a resolu...-meeting recently held at Cin...diers, sailors, and marines who ...War of the Rebellion expressing ... that they are entitled to a quar...land each man. Referred to the ...Public Lands.

...withdrew his resolution offered ...cerning the removal of political ...d the Senate resumed considera...erican Pensions bill. The amend... by Mr. Harrison intended to ...diciaries of the bill to those who ...ee were laid on the table—yeas, ... The Pensions bill was then dis... regular order (the Utah bill), ...ormally laid aside to admit con... the Consular and Diplomatic Ap... bill. Mr. Allison explained that ...ts proposed by the Senate Com... ...propriations added $800,000 to the ... from the House. The House ...ed $300,000 less than the appro... ...ears.

...as read by sections and the ...proposed by the Senate commit... with only the interpolation of se... ...rs of inquiry and explanation. ...e provision appropriating $25,... ...e expenses attendant upon the ...e neutrality act. When this ... reached it was held in abeyance ...ituting provisions were disposed ... being agreed to, Mr. Allison ... Senate proceed to the consid... clause referred to in executive ...ed to and the Senate went into ...

...tions continued until to 6:10 p. ...enate adjourned.

HOUSE.

...of the Chairman of the Commit... and Means, who reported a con... ...tion providing for the final ad... Congress Monday, June 30, at 2 ...pted without division.

...from the Committee on Public ...d a bill forfeiting part of certain ... Iowa to aid the construction ... that State. Placed on the cal...

...ction of the special order, being ... forfeiture of the New Orleans, ... Vicksburg land-grant, was ... tomorrow, and the House went ... of the Whole, with Mr. Weil... air, on the River and Harbor bill. ...moved to strike out the clause ...$850,000 for continuing the im... Galveston Harbor. Texas peo... ...ought the plan of the Govern... for improving the harbor rad... and favored Capt. Rodgers' plan. ...e years more than $1,500,000 had ...ady be wasted under the present plan ...to deepen the water on the outer ...on. For the last twelve years ... that city had been entertained ... fertility of promise and a Sahara ...erformance by the Government ...

...xpressed confidence in the engi...

...to strike out was agreed to.

...offered an amendment appropri... for the construction of a canal ...ns to the Platte River, Colorado. ...a point of order.

...Amendments were offered, but ...On motion of Mr. Rouse the ...an appropriation for the im... the Little Kanawha River was ... the bill.

...ther action the committee rose. ...amendments to the District of ...propriation bill were non-con... the House then took a recess till ...session to be for consideration ...ported from the Indiana Affairs ...

...at the evening session took up the ... the Secretary of the Interior to ...an Red Lake Chippewa Indians a ...t of their title to the Red Lake ...Minnesota, and, after a long de... ...ous action, adjourned.

FINANCIAL.

...rleans Banking House De... ...o into Liquidation—Other ...Troubles.

...ANA, La., June 10.—[Special.]— ...ing house of A. Carriere & Sons ...pend business today and go into ...The firm has been in existence ... a century, and has weathered ...s financial storm. The firm was ...t by the failure of the De Smet ...pany at Mossopoint, by which ... loss was sustained. The failure ...e Bank of New York was another ...ult of all was the death by drown...tonio Carriere, the senior member ...nore than 80 years old, who fell ...k of a steamer while going down ...st Wednesday. Since then the ... became alarmed and called ...ering letters of credit and calling ...n balances. The existing men... ...rm had no other course before ... into liquidation. No banks here ...by the failure. Emil Carriere, one ...d late President of the Citizens' ..., therefrom several weeks ago, ...ceeded by Mr. Thomas D. Miller, a ... and sugar merchant. The well ...n that the firm will be able to ...r.

...June 10.—[Special.]—The firm ...Krause & Co., wool merchants at ... street, made an assignment to... ...ing was the result of the bad ...the wool market. Mr. Krause ...en in the wool business twenty ...d never seen prices so low as ...

...C. Casper & Co., wholesale deal... ...hair at No. 15 Mercer street, made ...s, giving thirteen preferences, ...,942. Their liabilities are re... ...000.

...s., June 10.—Arthur H. Bailey ...goods, and Benjamin T. Tifford, ...ve failed. The liabilities are un...

...ORABLE MURDER.

..., Pa., June 10.—John Grady, ... Reading Actives, while under ... liquor this afternoon entered a ...y and insulted a female inmate, ...d out by Sam Gee, the proprie... ...wed him with a flat-iron. Grady ...er-bottle and hit Gee, inflicting ...al wound.

NEW YORK.

Arrest of McLaughlin, the Most Notorious Hotel Thief Out of Prison.

Report of the Special Grand Jury on Abuses in the City Government.

Fifteenth Annual Regatta of the Atlantic Yacht Club—List of the Winning Boats.

CAUGHT AT LAST.

ARREST OF A NOTORIOUS HOTEL-THIEF.

NEW YORK, June 10.—[Special.]—A hotel-thief who registered as C. J. Lambert was arrested at the Rossmore Hotel last night by detectives from the Twenty-ninth Precinct. He was caught attempting to enter a guest's room after being watched several hours by the officers. A complete kit of hotel-thieves' tools was found under the carpet in Lambert's room, and in his possession was a valuable gold hunting-case watch made in England, a gold chain, $45, and a wallet in which were memoranda to show that he had recently been in Chicago. The prisoner was taken to police headquarters, where Inspector Byrnes identified him as the most notorious hotel-thief out of prison. Lambert's real name is Charles McLaughlin. He has been known also as McLain, A. C. Johnson, and T. W. Seaman, and his portrait is in the rogues' gallery. He was taken to the Jefferson Market Police Court and remanded until tomorrow. In 1875 McLaughlin was arrested at the Westminster Hotel here for robbery, was convicted and sent up for three years. After his release he confined his thefts to the West and South. McLaughlin admits his guilt, and says he would be willing to take five years for this trick, but he does not know what will become of his wife and children and his poor old mother. He will not say where they are.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

REPORT OF THE GRAND JURY.

NEW YORK, June 10.—The special grand jury to Oyer and Terminer today made a report as the result of their investigation of the Finance Department of the City Government. The presentment declares there are radical objections to the taxation of personal property in this city and should be abolished, as it is impossible to attempt an equitable assessment of personal property. It says no suspicion attaches to the clerk of arrears, but that a rigid system of checks and balances is necessary. In relation to assessments for improvements generally the grand jury recommend that all claims for extra work should be rigidly examined.

Concerning the coupon frauds, the presentment says there is no evidence that previous to 1876 there was any fraudulent payment of the registered stock of the "Carroll coupon" frauds. The presentment says: "Carroll is the only criminal, but a moral responsibility is on a number of persons."

They believe the civil-service enactments will improve the administration of the city's business and that political patronage is unjust to the heads of bureaus. The unsatisfactory of the so-called unexpended balance of appropriations to uses other than specified was an abuse which ought to be stopped. The grand jury say they do not suspect the existence of fraudulent or unauthorized issues of city bonds. If bonds should hereafter appear they will not be considered valid claims. This grand jury has been in session 111 days. The expenses were $9,021 for experts' testimony, services of accountants, etc.

YACHTING.

THE ATLANTIC CLUB'S REGATTA.

NEW YORK, June 10.—The nineteenth annual regatta of the Atlantic Yacht Club today was the most successful in some years. Twenty-seven yachts started. The winners were: Class "A," Grayling; Class "B," Triton and Arrow; class "C," Mischief and Fannie; Class "D," Panita, and Rosa; Class "E," Crocodile; Class "F," Romeyn and Daisy; Class "G," Amazon. The Panita, George Gould's yacht, also won the Livingston Memorial prize.

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE.

RESIGNATION OF PRESIDENT ROGERS—CONDITION OF THE ROAD.

NEW YORK, June 10.—[Special.]—The troubles in the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company continue to increase, and every day apparently brings forth a fresh complication. President J. S. Rogers handed in his resignation today, and declined to have any further voice in its affairs, either as President or Director. He was succeeded by M. H. Smith, the First Vice-President, who will probably act until his successor can be chosen. This will not be for some little time to come, as the present board will probably remain in office until the reorganization is carried out. This cannot be done until the arrival in New York of the representatives of the foreign stockholders, who will sail for New York this week. It has been intended by the Board of Directors to proceed without delay to the reorganization, but the leading foreign stockholders, who had been communicated with, asked to have the matter held in abeyance until their views had been presented. As there is fully $12,000,000 of the stock held abroad, this request was deemed a proper one, and no further progress will be made for at least two weeks.

The report that a Receiver is likely to be appointed is declared by those cognizant of the position of the road to be without foundation. The road is not in default, and has only an inconsiderable amount of interest to pay until Oct. 1, and the net earnings for the summer months will prove abundant to provide for this.

A gentleman familiar with the affairs of the company said today that its true condition was not as bad as it appeared to be. It had a floating debt of $4,000,000, and had in its treasury securities of at least $7,000,000 market value to cover this liability. Of this fully $4,000,000 were in dividend-paying and interest-bearing securities. If times were not so hard and the road under a cloud these could be utilized with little or no delay and the road lifted from its present embarrassments.

EMPIRE STATE DEMOCRATS.

CHOOSING DELEGATES.

NEW YORK, June 10.—[Special.]—Delegates to the State Democratic Convention were elected in seven New York City districts tonight, three of which were of the County Democracy. All the delegates favor Tilden as first choice and Cleveland second for the Presidency. Two of the Irving Hall delegations favor Cleveland as first choice.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

The Western Union has declared a quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent. A surplus of $200,000 will be left after the payment of the dividend.

John E. Kelly, a member of the well-known bookmaking firm of Kelly & Bliss, has been arrested on the charge of violating the laws in selling pool tickets at the Jerome Park races.

John Carpenter, who killed his wife and attempted to murder his sister-in-law, attempted to kill himself yesterday with the handle of a spoon which he had sharpened on the floor of his cell.

Notice of levy on the real estate of the West Shore Railroad on account of Ulster County indebtedness of the North River Construction Company to Mackin & Co. of $350,000 was filed at Kingston.

THE CIVIL ENGINEERS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 10.—The American Society of Civil Engineers convened today with about 400 delegates. Papers were read by distinguished members on engineering questions. At the evening session President Whittemore delivered the annual address. Resolutions were passed asking President Arthur to appoint President Whittemore a delegate to the International Standard-Time Conference. The Nominating Committee consists of G. S. Fields, Buffalo; A. Fink, New York; George Gray, San Francisco; F. E. Kelfer, Ottawa; Henry Flagg, St. Louis.

A MYSTERIOUS CASE.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 10.—The disappearance of Alfred Sheldon, of Kansas City, agent of the Blue Springs (Mo.) Milling Company, noted some week ago, becomes more mysterious. Sheldon is an Englishman of considerable property, and when he disappeared there were rumors of a shortage in his accounts. Mrs. Sheldon has since received two letters in a hand which she recognizes as her husband's, one dated Kansas City, the other Blue Springs, in which Sheldon says he is held in durance by command of the members of the milling company, who claim a shortage and demand a settlement. The friends of Sheldon in England referred the matter to the British Government, and the authorities instructed the English Consul at New York to investigate the matter. Letters from the Consul have been received here by the police officials. The members of the milling company deny all knowledge of Sheldon's movements, but express the opinion that he has gone to England.

BOOMING FOR BLAINE.

At New York and Brooklyn.

NEW YORK, June 10.—[Special.]—Hearty and earnest support of the Republican nominees is promised in Brooklyn, and the satisfaction with which the ticket is regarded daily increases. The elements of strength which are combined in it assure an increase in the enthusiasm until election-day, when it is hoped that the Democratic majority of 1880, which was reduced one-half from that of 1876, may be still more largely depleted. The advocacy of protection for American labor in the platform will secure the support of many Democratic workingmen.

At the meeting of the Brooklyn Seventh Ward Republicans last night a strong resolution pledging zealous and enthusiastic support to Blaine and Logan was adopted. There were four votes out of 150 in opposition, and a member remarked that the proportion was less than that of Judases among the Apostles. Several of the enthusiastic speeches in favor of the nominees were by members of the Young Republican Club. The President of that club deprecates any action by the club in regard to the Presidency, but many of the members urge the support of Blaine and Logan.

A large meeting of the Republicans of Flushing, L. I., was held tonight to ratify the nominations of Blaine and Logan. John F. Quarles, the colored lawyer, made a speech in support of the nominees. He said that the dissatisfaction that some people expressed was an incident of all campaigns. The Rev. O. E. Cobb said that as the New York *Times* had declared that it would not support the Republican nominee the Republicans of Flushing should refuse to support the *Times*. A resolution to this effect was unanimously adopted.

At a meeting of the Fifth Assembly District of Kings County, in Brooklyn, this evening resolutions approving the Chicago nominations and pledging the association to the support of the ticket and also approving the Administration of President Arthur were unanimously adopted. H. H. Chevalier said that the convention could not have named a ticket generally the grand jury recommend that all claims for extra work should be rigidly examined. that could have aroused more enthusiasm than Blaine and Logan have caused. While there were a few so-called Republicans in New York and Brooklyn who had announced their intention not to vote the ticket, ten miles from the city there was as much enthusiasm as there ever was this early in any previous campaign. Immediately after the adjournment a Blaine and Logan Campaign Club was formed.

MR. TIFFANY.

Charles L. Tiffany, of Tiffany & Co., the jewelers, when asked today for his views of the Republican ticket, said that he was too deeply engrossed in business to go to Chicago, but expressed his satisfaction at the action of the National Convention. "The President was my first choice," said Mr. Tiffany. "He was my personal friend, and he is a lawyer, and naturally I sympathized strongly for him, but as the choice of the convention was Mr. Blaine I shall vote for him and use my influence for his election. He is the choice of the party's delegates and should be supported by every individual member of the party, irrespective of prior predilection. If I did not think Mr. Blaine worthy of every confidence, and a good man for the place, I would hardly support him. Gen. Logan I have always regarded as a brave soldier and able General, and I have great confidence in him. The ticket is an excellent one, and I think could win without New York State—with this State it must win by a decisive majority."

At Streator.

STREATOR, Ill., June 10.—[Special.]—A rousing ratification meeting was held in the Plumb Opera-House tonight. During the evening two bands paraded the streets, and by 8 o'clock a large and enthusiastic assembly had gathered in the hall. A number of prominent Republicans from different parts of the county were present to help on the justice. E. F. Bull, D. B. Snow, and the Hon. T. Crane, of Ottawa, made stirring speeches in eulogy of the Republican nominees and of the party. Col. Fullerton, Chairman of the County Central Committee, made a terse and pointed address on the necessity of converting enthusiasm into organization and effective work. The hit of the evening was made by Col. Kemple, of Wheeling, W. Va., one of the delegates to the National Convention. His quaint humor kept the audience in a roar during his entire address. He said that Republican ideas were fast gaining ascendency in his State, chiefly owing to the increased intelligence of the people, which was brought about by the development of manufacturing enterprises and the influx of Northern capital and labor. West Virginia would give 4,000 Republican majority next fall. He was strongly in favor of the tariff, as were all the speakers of the evening. The Chairman of the meeting, Dr. D. L. Woods, next brought forward Col. Ralph Plumb, of Streator, whom he introduced as the next Congressman from the Eighth District. The Colonel was received with a storm of applause, and when it had subsided he delivered a thoughtful though brief address, giving his reasons for his belief in the party and its nominees. He admired Blaine because of his brilliant talents, but loved him more because of his thorough-going Americanism and his regard for and services to the laboring-men of this country. For Logan he had the profoundest respect, and if some casualty should befall the head of the ticket the country would still be safe in the hands of our gallant Illinois soldier. The meeting was brought to a happy close by three ringing cheers for the Republican nominees, three for Col. Ralph Plumb as the next Congressman from the Eighth District, and three for West Virginia and Col. Kemble.

RELIGIOUS.

Meeting of Minnesota Baptists.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 10.—[Special.]—The thirty-third annual meeting of the Minnesota Baptist Association was opened in this city this morning at the Central Baptist Church. At the opening hour about 100 representatives of the association were present. The devotional exercises were opened by the Rev. Z. E. Hall, of the First Baptist Church of Brooklyn Centre. The first half-hour was passed in prayer, exhortation, and congregational singing. The annual sermon was delivered by the Rev. D. B. Cheney, of the First Baptist Church of Stillwater. Mr. Cheney took for his text Mark, x., 45. The sermon was a comprehensive and powerful dissertation on the reformatory influence of the Christian religion, and a beautiful and touching eulogy on the character and life of Christ. The annual collection for the Widows' and Orphans' Fund proved very liberal. The following churches made application for admission to the association: Read, Brooklyn Center, Hastings, First Baptist of Minneapolis, Olivet of Minneapolis, Fourth Baptist of Minneapolis, Northfield, Richfield, Newport, Stillwater, First Baptist and Pilgrim of St. Paul.

Heresy-Hunting.

STREATOR, Ill., June 10.—[Special.]—A committee of the Central Congregational Association convened here last night to investigate the alleged theological liberalism of the Rev. J. H. Shay, of this city. The committee was in session until morning and a great mass of testimony was taken, but no definit result arrived at except to refer the divine to the general body for its action. Mr. Shay is a brilliant speaker and is warmly supported by his church and congregation.

STATUE UNVEILED.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., June 10.—[Special.]—The unveiling of the statue of David and Jonathan by the Adelphic Society in the Illinois University here tonight was an affair of unusual interest and was attended by a large concourse of literary people from many distant places. The statue, life size, is the work of Mr. Lovado Taft, a talented young sculptor, a graduate of the university, recently returned from Paris.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

NEW YORK, June 10.—Arrived, the Rhaetia, from Hamburg; the Wisconsin, from Liverpool; the Westernland, from Antwerp; the Grecian Monarch, from London.

LONDON, June 10.—Arrived out, the Circassia and the Erin, from New York; the Switzerland, from Philadelphia.

THE FAR WEST.

A Foolhardy Undertaking and Its Results—Terrific Powder Explosion—Heavy Damage Suit.

An Iowa Banker Killed by the Cars—Marvelous Photographic Feat—Railway Men Discharged.

SHOOTING THE RAPIDS.

A TERRIBLE EXPERIENCE.

PORTLAND, Ore., June 10.—[Special.]—Four men—George W. Freeman, G. Merkle, Marks Caldwell, and Gardner Caldwell—left Spokane Falls yesterday in a skiff and started down Spokane River with the intention of descending the stream to Columbia. In attempting to run the famous Spokane Rapids the boat capsized. Three of the party managed to cling to the boat for a time and drifted a distance of ten miles. The boat was finally swamped, and after wonderful danger the three men were thrown upon a huge drift almost chilled to death and nearly dead from exhaustion. Gardner Caldwell was drowned. The body was not recovered. All the parties were old settlers. Two of the men are not expected to survive.

WYOMING.

GOV. HALE'S RETURN FROM THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., June 10.—[Special.]—Gov. William Hale, of Wyoming Territory, returned today from a land-and-sea voyage to the Sandwich Islands. He left about two months ago in a very precarious condition of health and as a last hope. He returns five pounds heavier and quite robust. The people of Wyoming are rejoiced at his recovery.

A BANKER'S DREADFUL DEATH.

W. B. Gowdy, a banker and well-known citizen of Council Bluffs, Ia., was cut in two and instantly killed at Brady Island, a small mail station east on the Union Pacific, this morning. The train stopped to pick up a lost mail-pouch. Gowdy got off, and in attempting to get on was thrown under the wheels.

DENVER & RIO GRANDE.

PRESIDENT LOVEJOY'S LATEST MOVEMENT.

DENVER, Colo., June 10.—[Special.]—President Lovejoy, of the Denver & Rio Grande, does not seem to be satisfied yet with his employés. He created somewhat of a sensation in railroad circles here today by issuing a circular discharging the agents of the road at Pueblo, Leadville, Gunnison, Salida, and other important points. This action on the part of Mr. Lovejoy is being roundly censured, as the agents who have been discharged had many friends.

NOTES.

POWDER EXPLOSION.

DENVER, Colo., June 10.—The Giant Powder Company's magazine, containing 10,000 pounds of powder, located three and a half miles east of this city, exploded with terrible force this morning. A large number of plate-glass fronts in the business portion of the city were wrecked. A farm-house 300 yards distant from the magazine was completely demolished. The occupants miraculously escaped injury. There is no clew to the cause of the explosion.

AN AUDIENCE PHOTOGRAPHED.

The occasion of the 1,000th performance in the Tabor Grand Opera-House was celebrated last night. A great audience was successfully photographed with the aid of fifty electric lights temporarily placed in the auditorium. A copy of the photograph will be given each lady who was in attendance as souvenir. Mlle. Rhea, in "School for Scandal," was the attraction.

NAT GOODWIN SUED.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 10.—Suit was brought today in the Superior Court of this city against N. C. Goodwin, the actor, by S. M. Bayless, manager of the Gayety Theatre, in Sydney, Australia, for alleged breach of a contract, claimed to have been made in New York, to play forty weeks in the Australian Colonies. Thirty thousand dollars is the amount claimed.

CLOUD BURSTS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 10.—Dispatches from Ryepatch, Nev., announce terrific cloudbursts in the Humboldt range of mountains. The valleys are deluged. The Central Pacific Railroad track is washed out at different places to the extent of thirty miles. It is expected the road will be fully repaired by tomorrow morning.

THE TURF.

Kalamazoo, Mich.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., June 10.—[Special.]—The meeting of the Northwestern Circuit began here today with a good attendance. The first race was the 2:50 class, and out of the fourteen entries there were nine starters. Summary:

St. Dennis, s. g.	3	1	1	1
Nettie Thorne, b. m.	7	7	2	2
S. J. Fletcher, b. s.	6	5	7	3
Syndicate, b. m.	5	2	4	4
Cadmus Hambletonian, b s.	2	3	3	5
Telephone, s. g.	1	2	5	6
Cora Belle	4	8	6	dr.
Maggie Middleton, b. m.	8	6	dis	
Brakeman	9	dis		

Time—2:29¾; 2:27; 2:27¼; 2:29¾.

Brakeman choked up and fell at the turn coming down the homestretch in the first heat and was drawn. The purse, $500, was divided and given as follows: St. Dennis first money, Telephone second, Nettie Thorne third, and Syndicate fourth. In the pools Telephone sold favorit at $10 against $6 for the field.

The next race was the 2:26 class, and was hotly contested. The favorit, Index, who also sold in the pools with the same odds against the field as Telephone in the other race, was beaten.

SUMMARY.

Dick Organ	3	1	1	2	1
Milo	5	5	3	1	2
Index	1	6	2	3	dis
St. Gothard	4	2	4	4	4
Rolla	2	3	5	5	5
Minnie Warren	6	4	6	6	dr

Time—2:24¾, 2:27¼, 2:25, 2:25, 2:27¾.

The purse, $800, was divided and given as follows: Dick Organ first, Index second, Milo third, Rolla fourth. The judges for the races are: H. H. Turner, Chicago; S. A. Browne, Kalamazoo; and B. Vosburg, Galesburg, Mich.

Mystic Park.

BOSTON, Mass., June 10.—[Special.]—The spring meeting at Mystic Park opened today with a fair attendance.

For the three-minute race there were twelve entries, but only six horses put in an appearance. Young Rolf was the favorit, and he did not disappoint his friends. Taking the lead in each heat, he won without an effort. Bay Tom was a good second and J. S. P. a fairly good third. Purse $600, divided.

James Golden's b. g. Young Rolf	1	1	1
George N. Penley's b. g. Bay Tom	2	2	2
J. S. Parlin's b. g. J. S. P.	4	3	3
J. P. Whaley's b. m. Christine	3	5	4
T. H. Bryant's b. g. Rockland Boy	6	4	5
N. Blanchard's ch. g. Boss Fearnaught	5	6	6

Time—2:23¾; 2:29; 2:21¾.

The race of the day, and one which was interesting to lovers of good trotting, was that for horses of the 2:22 class. Ezra L. was the favorit, but his close brush with King Aimont in the first heat caused a change. Amelia C. was drawn on account of sickness, and the four remaining heats were hotly contested by Ezra and Aimont. Purse $600, divided:

Ezra L. Sterns' ro. g. Ezra L.	1	2	1	1	
A. J. Fesk's b. s. King Aimont	2	1	2	2	
J. E. Carney's b. m. Amelia C.	3	dr.			

Time—2:26¾; 2:25; 2:25; 2:22¾; 2:29.

Cedar Rapids, Ia.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., June 10.—[Special.]—The Cedar Rapids Driving Park opened its spring meeting here today under very auspicious circumstances. The weather was fine, the track fair, and a large field of horses, all in good condition.

In the 2:43 class Emery's Alexander won, Light Bird second, Dutch Girl third, Budd Dobie fourth. Time, 2:35, 2:33¼, 2:32¾.

In the 2:26 class Frank Landers won, Mountain Girl second, Happy third, Executor fourth. Time, 2:30¾, 2:29½, 2:30.

In the pacing race, 2:25 class, there were twelve entries and seven starters. Lorene, who sold as favorit, won, Texas Bill second, Tommy Lynn third, Dennis M. fourth. Best time, 2:27¼. A large attendance is expected tomorrow, and some exciting races.

Coney Island Jockey Club.

NEW YORK, June 10.—The spring meeting of the Coney Island Jockey Club opened toady at Sheepshead Bay. Ten thousand persons were present.

First race, five furlongs—Won easily by Jim Renwick (the favorit), Little Minch second, Nimrod third; time, 1:02.

Second race, for all ages, mile and a half—Won by Miss Woodford, Montalban second; time, 2:40¾.

The Foam Stakes, for 2-year-olds, five furlongs—Starters: Minnie Minor, Petition, Souci, Brookwood, Relay, Elmendorf, Richmond, Keishua, Floris, Error, Lulu S., Tecumseh, and Princess. Floris won by a head after an exciting race, Minor second, Keishua third; time, 1:04.

Suburban handicap, for all ages, mile and a quarter—The race was one of the most exciting ever witnessed on the course. Gen. Monroe won by a neck, War Eagle second, a neck in front of Jack of Hearts; time, 2:11¾.

Fifth race, for 3-year-olds, winner sold, mile and a furlong—Lutestring won easily by three lengths, Krupp Gun second, Barbarian third; time two minutes.

Steeplechase, full course—Charlemagne won, Wooster second; time, 5:39¾.

Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Pa., June 10.—First day of the spring meeting of the Pittsburg Park Association. There was heavy rain for half an hour before the first race, but the track was in good condition. The attendance was fair.

The Inaugural Rush, three-quarters of a mile, was won by Gen. Harding, Brierbon second, Rothschild third. Time, 1:17¾.

The Iron Stakes, for 3-year-olds, mile and a half—Starters: Major E., Loftin, Glenbar. Loftin took the lead, and won in a gallop by an eighth of a mile, Glenbar second, Major E. third. Time, 2:41¾.

Third race, selling allowances, mile heats—Won in straights by Keno. Time, 1:47¾; 1:46½.

Handicap hurdle race, mile and a half—Calino won, Maj. McCarty second, Golden Era third. Time, 2:27.

Peoria, Ill.

PEORIA, Ill., June 10.—The first Peoria meeting began today. There are 100 fine horses on the grounds, making a better field of flyers than ever were gathered at any races in Central Illinois. Today's contests were interesting and the running race exciting.

Logan Boy, owned by a Peoria lady, distanced all four competitors in the first heat of the three-minute trot and won the race—time, 2:35¾. The defeated horses were Bill Freeman, Peck's Bad Boy, Famous, and Happy Traveler.

In the 2:35 pace there were five starters—John M., Kimball, John S., Peoria Boy, and Lubber. John M. won the first, third, and fourth heats, and Lubber the second; time, 2:39, 2:41, 2:35¾, 2:38. Lubber won second money and Peoria Boy third.

In the running race, half mile and repeat, there were ten starters. Lizzie Estes won the first dash and Jim Fisk the second. In the final brush Estes beat Fisk. The time was 51, 51¾, and 52. The races will continue until and including Friday.

The Milwaukee Meeting.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 10.—[Special.]—Arrangements are completed for the trotting meeting of the Wisconsin and Northern Illinois Circuit at the Milwaukee Driving Park, which opens Tuesday, June 24, continuing three days. All purses except one are for trotting, and will be conducted under the rules of the National Trotting Association.

THE DEATH OF LINCOLN.

Gen. Joshua L. Chamberlain Describes How the News Was Received by the Army of the Potomac.

Boston Congregationalist: The surrender was over. Lee's army had ceased to be. That solid and glittering phalanx which had engaged all our energies through four years of mortal struggle had vanished as into the air. The arms that had poured such storms of death upon us had been laid at our feet. The flags that marked the path of that stubborn valor which gave to a false cause a glory not its own had been laid forever down. The men, whose word of honor given never to strike again at the old flag had changed them from enemies to fellow-countrymen, had scattered on their homeward way near and far, and left the field desolate, and us also. The very object of our existence was gone.

So it was no longer with senses and mind alert, but in a pensive or listless mood, that we set out through rain and mud to retrace our fields and marches, to return to the constitutional authorities our insignia of war and to resume the peaceful works of citizens. A day's march took us to Farmville, Va. It was Sunday as about noon that we entered a beautiful grove in the suburbs for a camp. The sun had now come out and a soft air and brilliant light lay on the scene. It was a Sabbath peace. The old First Division, swart, and worn, and torn as its battle-flags, betook itself to rest.

Headquarters had been taken in the yard of an old mansion of the better class. Here, toward evening, a fine German band came over from one of the brigades, and began to put in some of their choice music. They were in the midst of a bright and joyous strain, when there came galloping up the old familiar figure—the mud-splashed, keen-eyed cavalryman message-bearer. It was no uncommon thing to receive a military telegram, but something in the step of the messenger made me look apart from the company as I took this. I read, as I remember, thus:

WASHINGTON, April 15, 1865.—The President died this morning. Wilkes Booth the assassin. Secretary Seward dangerously wounded. The rest of the Cabinet, Gen. Grant, and other high officers of the Government included in the plot of destruction.

The first thought was of our soldiers. They, for every reason, must be held in hand. "Tell the brigade commanders to put a double guard on their camps immediately, and not allow a man to leave." This was the first word spoken. At a sign to the band they gently withdrew. The army could be trusted well to bear any blow but this. Their love for the President was something marvelous. After each great success or great reverse he had been accustomed to come out to see them. That honest, homely face, showing how heavily bore the terrible burden that had come upon him—of settling the "irrepressible conflict" which for a century had to be managed by compromises—that look of an infinit sadness in the eyes that rested on these men as the only instruments with which to fulfil his task, but yet shrunk from the sacrifice, had taken strange hold of the soldiers' hearts. Now the cowardly, brutal blow, when his words of gentleness were still warm as the breath of the returning spring, must stir them to their deepest. It would take but little to rouse them to a frenzy of blind revenge. And right before them lay a city—an inviting and easy prey to vengeance. Large quantities of goods had been stored there. It was said; many citizens had gathered there for safety against the marauders of a demoralized country, a young ladies' seminary, we are told, serving especially as a sort of sanctuary in those troubled times.

How could we be sure that change of century had made men different from what they were when Tilly at Magdeburg, Cromwell at Wexford, or Wellington at San Sebastian, had been powerless to restrain dire passions excited by far less cause? How could we be sure that the lessons and thoughts of home, and the discipline and habit of the field, would be sufficient to hold within the bounds of patience men who saw that most innocent and best beloved the stricken victim of infernal outrage? I knew my men—long-suffering and self-controlled; but what if now this blackest crime should fire their hearts to instant and exterminating war? But a heavier responsibility, perhaps, awaited us. Strange forebodings pressed upon the mind. It seemed as if the darkest things were yet to come; as if, now that men of honor had given up the fight, it had fallen to baser hands; as if victory, magnanimity, and charity were all to avail nothing before the sullen treacheries that lurked in the Capital.

As I was pacing the ground, wrapped in anxious thoughts, the lady of the house—there were never any men at home—came out to ask what had happened that disturbed us so deeply.

"It is some bad news for the South," I said.

"Is it Lee or Davis?" she asked, a look of pain pinching her features.

"It is Lincoln."

The face brightened instantly with an expression of pleasure she could not conceal.

"You have lost your best friend, madam," was the only thing to say.

All being now secure in camp, and the news prudently broken to the men, instinct and habit turned to the superior officers. Even the companionship of these experienced men would be some relief, and perhaps there might be counsel to be taken now, as in so many a dark and anxious hour before. My thought was anticipated. That sight so often dear to many eyes—Charles Griffin riding up—was never more welcome than now. He was our corps commander. We brought together a few tried and trusted spirits to discuss the situation. We did not intend to be men of influence, but we knew we were likely, if anything happened, to be men of action. So we had a right to forecast events. All we knew yet of the situation at Washington was what the brief telegram had told. But that looked dark enough. The upshot of our conference we expressed in words that I can even now remember: "They mean to destroy the Government by assassination. They will get possession of the Capital before anybody can stop them. There is nothing for it but to march the army to Washington and make Grant military dictator until we can restore constitutional government. We thought all was won, but all may be lost if the army does NOT move promptly to the rescue."

We may smile at these things now, as the habit is, after the danger is passed. But in the situation of things then there was little to be laughed at. The spirit of that midnight conference showed what the soul reliance was in case the need had come.

But no worse news came from the Capital. The heart-broken people held their balance and their command. So the march was resumed, calmly and orderly; we were ready for anything. The morning of the third day the order came to make no movement and do no work, for it was the day of Lincoln's burial. It was fitting, surely, that we should hold service, too. So we got the senior Chaplain of the division to prepare an address. Knowing his Irish warmth of eloquence, I cautioned him against stirring up our feelings to revenge. At the appointed hour the troops were formed in hollow square. The old flags were brought to the front—battle-dimmed and torn, but eloquent of things that never could be told. On the open side was planted the Maltese Cross of red. Around it gathered the Generals and staff—Griffin, too, never forgetting his old division, and always of reverential and religious mind. The troops stacked arms and stood calmly behind them. I placed myself close behind the Chaplain to keep a restraint upon him. He assured me he would be judicious.

But his very first utterance thrilled us. With that voice and countenance of suppressed passion which lightens power, and in deep and rounded tones made yet more effective by a slightly foreign accent, he launched forth these startling words: "And she, being before instructed of her mother, said: "Give me John Baptist's head in a charger."

The very text was thrilling. But he went on to unfold the analogy. He said the spirit that conceived the destruction of the Union had invited the spirit of murder from the beginning. And it was that same spirit which had now demanded the life of this just, and faithful, and consecrated man. He showed the Rebellion to have a justification. He pointed out the fact that Lincoln had committed no other crime than being constitutionally elected President of the United States. He portrayed his sincere and generous character and his conciliatory course. Then he pictured him stricken down with dastard hand, in the very midst of acts of mercy, and words of great-hearted charity and love. Now his native eloquence took the mastery of him. Glancing significantly around, he reminded the soldiers of Lincoln's love for them and theirs for him. He asked them if they could endure this sacrilege, or could let it go unpunished—if they would not rather sweep such a spirit clean out of the land, and cast it root and branch into everlasting burning.

At this I saw the men spring forward to their stacks and make the motion as if to grasp their arms. I had tried to moderate him now and then when his kindling words brought mutterings of response, but now I fairly caught him by the arm and told him he must stop, or rather he must steady the men down.

Instantly, with native adroitness, he turned the current of emotion he had aroused. Lifting his hand full high he brought it down with a tremendous sweep: "But better so," he cried. "Better to die glorious than to live infamous. Better to be buried beneath a nation's tears than walk the earth guilty of a nation's blood! Better, thousand-fold, forever better, Lincoln dead than Davis living!"

Then, with an exhortation that rose into a prayer, and then into a triumph of new consecration to the undying cause of freedom and right, he

The Tribune.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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WEDNESDAY, JUNE 11, 1884.

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THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE is a large eight-page paper, printed in clear, legible type. It contains a great variety of news, miscellany, editorials discussing live topics of the day, short stories, and a full commercial report.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE will actively espouse the cause of Blaine and Logan, and will spare no efforts to bring success to the nominees of the Republican party, whose election, it is convinced, will be triumphantly recorded by the people in November.

THE exports of produce during the last week reached the unusual figure of $8,435,000.

THE Master Car-Builders' Association of the United States met in convention at Saratoga yesterday.

THE list of patents issued to Northwestern inventors during the week ending yesterday will be found on another page.

PUNDEN & WINCHESTER'S tannery at Salem, Mass., was destroyed by fire yesterday. The amount of the damage is placed at $100,000.

THE Servian representatives have retired from Sofia, the Bulgarian Capital, and a rupture between the two petty Kingdoms is imminent.

BURTON C. COOK is mentioned as a candidate to succeed Gen. Logan in the United States Senate on the election of the latter to the Vice-Presidency.

THE Grand Treasurer of the Orangemen of the United States denies that the Pittsburg lodge of his order has decided to vote against Blaine for President.

IT is reported that a sentry at Windsor Castle, where the Queen resides, was shot at Saturday night, but not injured. The would-be assasin and a companion escaped.

JOHN E. KELLY, of the book-making firm of Kelly & Bliss, of New York, has been arrested on a charge of violating the laws of the State by selling pool-tickets at the Jerome Park races.

ON the recommendation of the Judge-Advocate-General of the army the President has decided to order a court-martial for the trial of Gen. Swaim for alleged irregular financial transactions.

THE report that Gen. Gordon's sister had offered $100,000 for her brother's rescue is untrue. She says Gen. Gordon is a British officer, and that it is the duty of the British nation to rescue him.

SOME of the Chicago Arthur men are so much displeased at the action of Congressman Davis in voting for Blaine in the convention last week that they have set about intriguing to prevent his reelection.

JOHN W. FOSTER, United States Minister to Spain, will leave for Madrid Saturday bearing sealed orders. He says that these orders do not relate in any way to the purchase of Cuba, which Spain will not sell.

EX-SENATOR MCDONALD says the Blaine-Logan ticket is a very strong one and that the Democrats will have all they can do to beat it. He fears that Blaine will get a large vote from the Irish Democrats. Senator Kenna admits that Blaine is strong in West Virginia, and most of the Democratic leaders admit that he will carry Ohio. That State will give a heavy Republican majority in October. Hereafter the campaign will be red-hot and the Democracy on the defensive—and retreating.

TILDEN G. ABBOT, the defaulting Cashier of the Watertown (Mass.) bank, was convicted of embezzlement yesterday and sentenced to eight years' imprisonment. They do these things better in Massachusetts than in Illinois.

WILLIAM SPRAGUE'S mansion at Providence, R. I., was sold yesterday for $34,400. It is understood that the purchase was for the Roman Catholic Bishop of Rhode Island, who will convert it into an academy or convent.

AN Irish-American named Murphy was arrested at Castletown, in the South of Ireland, yesterday. The police suspect him of entertaining a desire to dynamite some vessels of the channel squadron which will soon anchor in Bantry Bay.

LORD EDMUND FITZMAURICE, the British Under Foreign Secretary, stated in the British Commons yesterday that representations had been made by Great Britain to the United States with regard to dynamite. No reply had been received, he said.

THE House and Senate conferrees on the Post-Office Appropriation bill were unable to agree yesterday as to the compensation to be paid letter-carriers, also as to the amounts to be paid railroad companies for carrying the mails. On all other points they agreed.

L. M. BAYLESS, manager of the Sydney (Australia) Gayety Theatre, has brought suit in one of the San Francisco courts against Nat Goodwin, the actor, for breach of a contract made at New York to play forty weeks in Australia. Damages are laid at $30,000.

ABOUT five acres of the surface land above the coal-mine of the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company near Wilkesbarre, Pa., sank three feet yesterday. Twenty-five houses on the ground were wrecked and the mine was flooded. No one was injured, strange to say.

A NOVEL injunction suit is pending in Judge Moran's court. Miss Emma Beaudrean seeks to restrain Louis Kelly from publishing the love-letters which she wrote him while a promise of marriage existed between them. The Judge has granted a temporary injunction.

IT is reported that nine days ago Berber was captured by the Mahdi's followers, and that Hussein Pasha, the Egyptian commander there, his entire family, such of the Egyptian troops as remained faithful to the Khedive, and all the European traders in the place were massacred.

THE California Democratic Convention met at Stockton yesterday. The opening speeches advocated the "old ticket," and the applause with which such advocacy was received leaves no doubt that the California delegation to the Chicago Convention No. 2 will be solid for Tilden.

THE schooner SIX Brothers is reported to have been wrecked off the coast of Newfoundland. The Captain and thirteen men were drowned. The seal-fishing brig Confederate has also been wrecked north of the island. Forty-five of the crew were saved and twenty-nine perished.

CHICAGO physicians generally deny that quinine has the ill effects on the nervous system ascribed to it in a recent article purporting to be written by a New York physician. The effects of quinine are generally good, and the habit of using it in stimulant doses is by no means common.

ANOTHER Republican member of the House is to be deprived of his seat to make way for a Democrat. The House Committee on Elections, by a vote of 8 to 4, yesterday decided to report in favor of unseating Morey (Rep.), from the Seventh Ohio District, and giving the seat to Campbell, the Democratic contestant.

THE Nevada Democratic State Convention, which met at Austin yesterday, passed resolutions demanding the nomination of Tilden and Hendricks, the removal of all restrictions on silver coinage, the absolute exclusion of the Chinese from the United States, and the enactment of laws preventing the acquisition of public lands by aliens.

THE Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was adopted yesterday by the Senate in the form in which it was reported by Senator Allison's committee. The amendments to the bill as it passed the House increase the aggregate of the appropriations $800,000. The House had reduced the appropriations $50,000 below what they were last year.

THE California visitors at Augusta were entertained last evening at a private reception at Mr. Blaine's residence, where they met many of the prominent people of the place. They visited the various public institutions under escort of Gov. Roble, and wherever they went were most cordially greeted by the people. They express themselves highly delighted with their visit.

AT a meeting of the local Democratic Committee on Hall for the Chicago Convention No. 2, it was decided to appoint an outsider for Grand Marshal to take charge of the ushers during the session of the convention; also to enlarge the convention-hall and give larger space for the accommodation of the press than was given during the Republican Convention last week.

JOSEPH PALMER, who was indicted with William Berner, the result of whose trial led to the Cincinnati riot, for the murder of William A. Kirk, was placed on trial in the Hamilton County Court at Cincinnati yesterday. The venire of thirty-six was exhausted during the day and only two jurors were obtained. Most of those excused had decided opinions as to the prisoner's guilt.

THE June crop reports received at the Agricultural Department at Washington show an increase of 4 per cent in the area under cotton, and a general average of 87, as against 86 at this period last year. There is an increase of 9 per cent in the area under spring wheat, and the condition is placed at 101. The winter-wheat crop continues to show a high average, as well as oats and barley.

THERE are some slight hopes that Sheriff Readman, who was shot through the lung by District-Attorney McIntosh at Florence, Wis., Monday evening, may recover. McIntosh has been liberated on $3,000 bail. Two officials have been arrested for conspiring to aid in the escape of McIntosh while he was in custody. Feeling runs high at Florence, and it is feared there will be further bloodshed.

CHARLES D. COLEMAN, a Michigan attorney, testified yesterday before the Springer committee that Dr. Colgrove, a client of his, who was a star-route contractor, paid $750 to Cole, partner of William A. Cook, one of the Government counsel who prosecuted the star-route cases, and that Cole told Coleman that he divided with Cook. Coleman said that Dr. Colgrove was innocent of any fraudulent action in connection with his contract, but that he dreaded the notoriety of a prosecution, and thought the best way to escape it was to pay the money.

HEAVY rains lasting from Monday noon until yesterday noon in the vicinity of Springfield, Vt., near the Massachusetts line, caused floods in the Black River, which overflowed, causing great damage to property. The grass crop of the valley is nearly ruined, and the other field crops are almost a total loss. Hundreds of people had to abandon their houses under the pelting rain to seek refuge on the neighboring hills.

FIVE saloonkeepers were fined at Madison, Wis., yesterday for selling liquor Sundays. The witnesses against them were detectives from Green County, Wisconsin, who admitted that they drank freely at the bars of the prosecuted saloonkeepers. One of them said he drank thirty-five drinks of beer and whisky during the day. The saloonkeepers threaten the detectives with personal violence. Twelve other saloonkeepers will be prosecuted today.

THE House went into Committee of the Whole on the River and Harbor bill yesterday. On the motion of Congressman Tom Ochiltree an item of $200,000 for the improvement of Galveston Harbor was stricken out. Ochiltree said that $1,500,000 had already been wasted on this so-called improvement. Mr. Holman succeeded in having an item for the improvement of the Little Kanawha River dropped out. The general tendency seems to be to reduce the estimates.

COOK COUNTY Democrats are nothing if not modest. At the State Convention at Peoria they will demand the right to name two of the delegates-at-large. The most prominent candidates for that honor are W. C. Goudy, Mike McDonald, and Carter H. Harrison. Harrison, the boys say, wants too much, and he is likely to be disappointed. Mr. Goudy and Mr. McDonald will probably be the lucky ones if the State Convention gives Cook County the privilege of nominating half the delegation-at-large.

THE House yesterday adopted a concurrent resolution reported by Mr. Morrison from the Ways and Means Committee to adjourn June 30. It is not at all likely that the Senate will concur in this resolution. The Appropriation bills are in a very backward state just now. Some of them have not yet been reported by the sub-committee, while others have not reached the Senate. The latter body will insist on giving adequate consideration to each measure, and will oppose the efforts of the Morrison party in the House to force them to take hasty action. It is believed that Morrison's purpose in offering the resolution is to make it appear that the Republican Senate is responsible for prolonging the session, when the fact is that the do-nothing policy of the Democratic majority in the House up to the present is entirely responsible for the prolonged session and the consequent expenditures.

MR. GLADSTONE stated in the British House of Commons yesterday that there was no truth in the statement of the *Pall Mall Gazette* that England had concluded to ask the Sultan to send 15,000 troops to the Soudan for pacificatory purposes. The London *Daily News*, the Ministerial organ, denies the truth of the other statements of the *Gazette* as to the basis on which France has agreed to participate in the coming conference. But the *Gazette* insists on the substantial truth of its assertions and justifies itself in making them on the high ground of patriotism. There is no doubt, it says, that Lord Granville has agreed to the principle of multiple control and to advance the $40,000,000 to Egypt. The Government, it adds, must abandon its agreement with France or submit to the humiliating defeat. It is believed that if the assertions of the *Gazette* are well founded the Ministry will be forced to resign and there will be general elections in August.

BLAINE IN THE SOUTH.

The most inveterate enemies of the Republican party are in the South. Whatever is said, therefore, of the Republican ticket by the Democratic organs of that section is more than ordinarily noteworthy and may supply us with some indications of the character of the forthcoming campaign that will be more reliable than any utterances of Northern Democratic papers. Except in the case of a few of the most radical Bourbon organs of the South there is an undisguised admiration of Mr. Blaine's qualities, and in more than one instance the opinion is expressed by influential papers that if they are to be beaten by the Republicans they would rather be beaten by Blaine than by any other Republican leader.

A few selections from the prominent papers of that section will give our readers a general idea of the situation. The two strongest Democratic papers in Georgia are the Augusta *Chronicle and Constitutionalist* and the Atlanta *Constitution*. The former says:

> If the Democrats, reunited and presenting unexceptionable candidates, cannot beat Mr. Blaine, they could not defeat any one of the conspicuous Republican leaders. Let us hope that the common enemy has made a mistake, and that due advantage of it will be taken at the next Chicago Convention. Mistake or not, we will have trouble enough to elect our men over those just named at Chicago, and that fact may as well be stated and relied upon at once. The campaign will be red-hot, and it we are to win none but a first-class statesman of incorruptible record must be the Democratic standard-bearer. With Western men, for twenty-odd years, the Republicans have triumphed.

The Atlanta paper has a still more striking utterance, and one which, read between the lines, makes no concealment of the admiration which it feels for Mr. Blaine. It says:

> The nomination of Mr. Blaine is the best it could have made, and it will require all that the Democrats can do to bring about his defeat. Recognizing the nature and extent of his popularity within the limitations which we have mentioned, we are free to say that there is no room in the campaign for any Democratic blunders, and no place in the program to accommodate the capering and vaporing proclivities of certain Democratic cranks who assume to lead the party, and who have led it time and again from the emergencies of hope to the certainty of defeat.
>
> Should he be elected we believe his Administration will be a liberal one. He is the ablest and most experienced public man to be found in the Republican party, and if the country is to have another four years of Republicanism, we believe Mr. Blaine will give more general satisfaction than any other Republican. He will at least fly the American flag over the White House and the State-House, and there will be some consolation in that.

The Houston *Post*, one of the ablest Democratic papers in Texas, expresses itself in a hardly less striking and significant manner, and rings the alarm bells to warn the Democracy in the following vigorous fashion:

> The Democratic party must be aware that by nominating Blaine the Republicans have exhibited the finest trump card in their deck. It is of no use to disguise the fact: Blaine is a very strong man, difficult to beat. He has the magnetism of the few select, who stand head and shoulders above their fellow-men; his private record is a pure one—to the best of our knowledge—and his ability has been tested a hundred times and not been found wanting. The Democracy should not underrate their enemy. Nor use to make fun of Blaine's book. That book will turn out to be the most efficient document of the season. The Republican managers will send hundreds of thousands of copies of that book through the South and other Democratic strongholds, and seek to convert Democrats by the charm and the eloquence of Blaine's "Twenty Years in Congress." We have read that book. It is written in the style of an approved master, and it will catch the unwary by its fine phrases and its show of impartiality. Blaine is the man of all men who will give the Democrats a hard battle for the Presidency.

There is very little disposition in the South to assail Mr. Blaine or Mr. Logan with the bitterness it has manifested towards previous Presidential candidates, and there is no disposition to underrate his strength as a leader, and in more than one quarter there is evidence to show that his election would not be regarded as a calamity. The Republicans of the South are also wonderfully encouraged by the nominations. The *Crusader*, a plucky little paper printed at Natchez, Miss., in the very stronghold of Bourbonism, says that if Mr. Blaine is elected ballot-box stuffing will not only be very dangerous but very unpopular in the South, and announces that when the news of the nominations reached Natchez a crowd of ardent Blaine men went out on the bluff and fired a hundred guns in their honor. The Lynchburg (Va.) *News* calls the attention of the Democrats to the attempt which will be made by the Republicans to carry Virginia. The *Virginia Seaport* says:

> All Republicans can cheerfully unite to secure this result, and thousands and thousands of Democrats will heartily join in to the accomplishment of this end.

The Richmond *Whig* rejoices in the prospect exultantly:

> We are going to have a good time once more, and we want you to enjoy it—what used to be called, in the days of Mr. Monroe, an era of good feeling. Shortly we shall be having ratification-meetings all over this grand old Commonwealth, from Accomac's seagirt shore to the mountain recesses of Scott and Lee, where the names of Blaine and Logan will be made familiar as household words to the ears of the hardy mountaineers of the Southwest, as well as to the amphibious dwellers of Chincoteague.

Little West Virginia is in a blaze of enthusiasm. Within forty-eight hours of the time the news of the nominations reached there a score of Blaine Clubs were organized in various parts of the State, and from half a dozen prominent places dispatches were sent to Mr. Blaine promising him the Electoral vote of the State. The Parkersburg Club sent him one in which they say: "Move back the houses and widen the streets, for we must have room. West Virginia is for you, and don't you forget it." The Wheeling *Intelligencer* says: "The Mountain State will be wrested from Bourbon dominion and again placed where she rightly belongs—in the ranks of the Republican States." At Glen Easton, in that State, the Republicans formed a great procession and the Democrats fell into line. These are samples of the general feeling among the Democrats of the South. There is no question that they feel an admiration for Mr. Blaine. He, as well as Gen. Logan, is known to them, and they cannot help but admire their courage and brilliant qualities, even though they may not vote for them. It is by no means impossible that they will carry one or more of the Southern States, and it is by no means improbable that by making some of these States debatable ground the line of the Solid South will at last be broken.

THE EASTERN NEWSPAPER BOLT.

The defection of three or four Republican newspapers in Boston and New York, which are just now indisposed to support Blaine and Logan, furnishes the Democratic press and politicians with an opportunity to predict a serious bolt in the Republican party; but a calm examination of the situation will dissipate any serious apprehension of that result. There is no indication that any one of the dissatisfied Republican newspapers can induce any considerable number of its Republican readers to vote with the Democrats or to support a third-party movement, or even to remain away from the polls election-day.

The New York *Times* may be taken as the most conspicuous instance of discontent. That journal had an established position in the Republican party. But it practically served notice before the convention was held that it would support only one of the candidates named. How many of its Republican readers can be reasonably supposed to have taken that position? The number must be so small as to be "scattering." Party relations are not severed easily; they are among the strongest ties of American life. The rule is, when men are constrained to choose between the newspapers they are in the habit of reading and the party they are in the habit of supporting, they will follow the latter; the newspaper habit is strong, but the party habit is enormously stronger. In the present case the platform echoes as nearly as possible the principles and convictions of ninety-nine out of a hundred of all Republican voters. The protest of the newspaper is against the nominees; but it cannot be contended that either Blaine or Logan is likely to betray the principles or pledges of the platform. An invitation to bolt the ticket is consequently an invitation to quit the Republican party. How many of the Republican readers of the New York *Times* are prepared to do that? The editor of the *Times* must remember that his readers have not registered any oaths not to support this man or that man, and hence they are not impelled to desert their party in order to maintain personal consistency. As party men they have been in the habit of yielding to the preference of the majority; there is no other practical way to conduct party affairs. They may admit the right of their party newspaper to bolt without feeling under the slightest obligation to do the same thing. When a man repudiates his old associations in church, lodge, or society, he loses their confidence and forfeits any authority he may have had among them; the same is true of the newspaper. It may retain the majority of its readers from force of habit or by its general excellence as a purveyor of news, but its influence in directing their political opinions is destroyed.

It is one thing for a party newspaper to bolt in response to a sentiment among a large part of its constituency, but it is a very different thing to bolt on a mere personal bias and attempt to create a dissension in a great party when the action of the party conforms to the preferences of those who make up the organization.

The defection of a party newspaper like the New York *Times* would only be important if it represented a formidable faction in the party on a question of principle, but there are no signs that it has any considerable number of followers in the present case, and they will drop back into their party as the campaign proceeds. Precious few Republicans worthy of the name feel ready to turn over this Government to the control of the old Copperheads and Confederates constituting the Democratic party to please any hypercritical newspaper.

What has been said of the New York *Times* will apply equally well to other Republican newspapers which are dissatisfied, except such sheets as the Boston *Advertiser* and *Transcript*, which have turned their coats because Edmunds was not nominated. Like the *Times*, they were also hostile to Arthur and Logan and stood ready to bolt either of them. Of course, the disaffection of the non-Republican or quasi-Republican papers like the Boston *Herald* and New York *Post* will be of still less consequence. The journals which still retain active sympathy with the principles and mission of the Republican party are likely to recover from their present disappointment when the Democratic Convention shall put forth its platform and make its nominations, if they do not repent before that time. Certainly, if the Republican party is to be controlled by the majority of its voters, there was never less provocation or excuse for bolting than there is now, and the newspapers or the individuals who go out of the party under these circumstances will have no following among the masses.

THE DEMOCRATIC NOMINEE.

The next move on the political chess-board must be made by the Democrats. They have before them the new platform and chosen leaders of their opponents; the former is an outspoken and aggressive document with which the Democrats may take issue if they see fit, and no man embodies its principles or represents the sentiments of his party more fully than James G. Blaine. The Democratic party has been for so many years uncertain in its utterances, infirm of purpose, and unmindful of its pledges that its platform will of itself be of small force; the party's appeal to the people will rest almost solely upon the character and strength of its candidate for President. Who shall it be?

There is no doubt that the ruling sentiment of the Democratic politicians is in favor of the nomination of old Mr. Tilden, and the reminiscence of his former power has impressed the leadership of the Democratic party with the hope, if not the conviction, that Tilden will be the strongest candidate who can be brought forward. If the prevailing influences in the party shall decide, Tilden will probably be the candidate—not, as in Blaine's case, because he has the confidence, admiration, and love of the masses of his party, but because the managing men believe that there is some magic in his name.

Mr. Blaine and the Republican party may well be congratulated upon this promise of Tilden's nomination. It will be the struggle of a corpse against the livest and liveliest man in America. Tilden is not merely a political reminiscence; he is also a physical wreck. His condition is pitiable, and it will be cruel to expose it to the political ridicule which cannot be avoided in case he be a candidate for the Chief Magistracy. It is contended by his friends that his mind is as clear and bright as ever. This is hard to believe of a man whose strength and senses are so seriously impaired; but, even if it be admitted that Mr. Tilden today has a more vigorous intellect than all the rest of the Democratic party, the fact remains that he has no means of communicating his thoughts to the country, and can hold no counsel with the people or their representatives. He is laboring under two physical defects which shut him out of the political world. His arm is palsied and shakes so that he cannot write; his lower jaw has fallen in paralysis and he cannot talk except in indistinct whispers. If he were deaf and dumb, but in the full exercise of his mental powers, he could write out his conclusions and instructions; if he had lost merely the use of his hands, or even if he were blind, he could dictate his thoughts to an amanuensis and thus transmit them to Congress, to his Secretaries, and to the public. But as he can neither write nor talk by reason of infirmity, he would be a wooden figure in the Presidential chair, with no more influence over affairs than if the Democratic party were to resurrect the remains of Jefferson or Jackson and install them in the White House.

The Democratic managers seem to think they will be able to conceal the facts in regard to Tilden's crippled condition, but that is altogether impossible. The facts would come out more conspicuously if he were a candidate than they do now. They would be most notorious among his neighbors and friends in New York, where they would be most damaging to his chances of election. The people would revolt against the selection of a poor old paralytic as President, no matter what his past had been. The idea of placing such a man at the head of a youthful, vigorous, and enterprising Nation, conveying the impression that no one could be found fit for the place among all the manhood of the country, would be humiliating, and the masses would resent and repudiate it.

WILL CONGRESS DEFEAT IT?

The people of the West will watch with interest to see what Congress does about the Hennepin-Canal bill, which is now before that body. This Congress bids fair to go down to the future as the do-nothing Congress. Opportunity after opportunity has come and gone for it to show its zeal for the public welfare, but it has done nothing. One of the most important questions the West looks to Washington for an answer to at this stage of the session is, whether the project for extending the cheap water transportation system of the lakes to the Upper Mississippi Valley by the Hennepin Canal is to be relegated by this Congress to the limbo of its might-have-beens.

This proposition to open an all-water route from the Upper Mississippi to New York is National if anything can deserve that appellation. It is opposed by the railroads for the same selfish reasons as have actuated them in doing all that they could to cripple the operation of the Erie Canal. They have had National aid to the extent of hundreds of millions in money and lands, but they do not mean to allow the public to exert the same kind of public-spirited generosity in its own behalf. The Erie Canal has done a work far beyond the most sanguine dreams of its projectors. They built it only for cheaper water transportation, but its regulative competition has cheapened the railroad rates of half a continent and has accelerated the settlement of the Far West by many years. Similar results would be caused by connecting the transportation system of the Upper Mississippi with that of the lakes at Chicago. Railroad rates would be lowered as far away as the head of navigation on the Mississippi River, and it is because they know this that the railroad corporations are determined that no appropriation for it shall pass this Congress if they can help it.

No National work has ever come before Congress with a weightier popular indorsement from the business and commercial classes than this. A delegate convention of 400 members which met in May, 1881, at Davenport, Ia., representing the commercial and farmers' associations of seven States, the Chicago Board of Trade, the Buffalo Board of Trade, the New York Board of Trade & Transportation, the New York Produce Exchange, the General Assembly of Iowa, the Legislature of Illinois, the National Board of Trade, the Mississippi River Improvement Convention of last January, are some of the various bodies by which the canal to connect the Great Lakes with the Mississippi River has been warmly pressed on Congress.

The opposition of the New York and New England members to this work betrays a very narrow conception of its scope and a complete misunderstanding of the effects of this virtual extension of the Erie Canal to Rock Island. What it means for the East is cheaper breakfasts, dinners, and suppers for the whole population, rich and poor, and larger sales of all the manufactures that the enterprise of the East makes for Western use. Millions of tons of things that never touch water transportation on their way east or west will be cheaper because the canal is there to move them if the railroads should attempt to charge too much. Because the wheat belt has moved westward from Lexington and the Genesee Valley and there has been in spots a temporary depreciation of the values of land pending its transfer from frontier farming to the more complex culture of the dairy and the market garden is a very inadequate reason for opposing this public work. This is as if the English Parliament had refused to charter the Manchester Canal because its completion would lower the value of docks at Liverpool. On the broad view and in the long run the prosperity of New York and New England will be the greater the more easily the products of east and west can be interchanged. This the Hennepin Canal will promote. From India around the world to Cape Cod the most characteristic works of the age are its canals, and there is no one of them all whose effects will be more lastingly felt in the lives of the people than this between the Mississippi River and the Great Lakes. The motives of the railroads in fighting it are entirely selfish and very discreditable.

A DISPATCH from Pekin states that the Chinese Government is inclined to kick against the Franco-Annamese treaty. The Embassadorship to France has been canceled, the conclusion of the treaty is condemned, and preparations for defense are continued, it is stated. As the Chinese Government was one of the signers of the treaty, it is not easy to understand how it can now go back on its own act. In that instrument the French waived the question of a money indemnity, taking it in territory. If China by her recalcitration shall now necessitate further military operations, in the next negotiations she will not only lose more territory, but find herself mulcted in a heavy fine. It is more than likely, however, that the opposition to the treaty has not been inspired by the Government, but by some of the numerous factions hostile to it.

THE reliance upon Tilden is so universal and exclusive among the Democrats that it is scarcely worth while at this time to consider any of the candidates whom the party may bring forward in case Tilden shall decline. Any other candidate will be weakened by being confessedly a second choice, a substitute, and a makeshift. No man among them all has the personal magnetism, or the great record, or the spontaneous confidence of his party to capture a nomination. It is the reminiscence of Tilden first; after that the Democrats will simply do the best they can under the circumstances. Such a situation is not favorable to the forlorn hope of beating a man like Blaine.

THE *Oregonian* of the 4th has sufficient returns to indicate that Hermann, the Republican Congressional candidate, will have more than 2,000 majority over Myers, the Democratic candidate. This is a gain of nearly a thousand upon the majority in 1882, and is significant in a State where the margin is so small that elections have alternated between Republicans and Democrats by a few hundred majority. Oregon is no longer a debatable State.

THE Cairo correspondent of the London *Times* cables this savage dispatch to that paper May 27:

> Among the Englishmen in Egypt are many ardent Liberals and advanced Radicals, formerly admirers of Mr. Gladstone, but the feeling is so strong that I have been unable to find a single Englishman, of any political opinion who does not feel a sense of shame at the results of our interference. It is significant that the single note of praise throughout Egypt is sounded by the *Bosphore Egyptien*, the paper that openly declared its object to be the destruction of English popularity in Egypt, that ridiculed our desire to benefit the fellah, that defended the crowding of the prisons with innocent persons, that advocated solely the interests of usurers, that supported Gen. Gordon's cessation and peculation, and that praises Mr. Gladstone for his pusillanimity. And on the other side is every man, whatever his nationality, creed, or position, except those who hope to profit by Egypt's disorder.
>
> At different periods I have expressed sufficiently strong views in reference to Ismail and Arabi. It was difficult to imagine any system likely to produce the injustice of the one or the disorder of the other, but it has been reserved for an English Liberal Administration to prove the possibility of exceeding both, to make one look regretfully at the less-despairing future offered by either, and to render the fellah more miserable and the Turk more oppressive. The practical value of Mr. Gladstone's sympathy with the fellah would appear to be singularly akin to that for the Soudani. Gen. Gordon was sent to relieve the one and Mr. Clifford Lloyd to relieve the other. The Soudanis were characterized as patriots fighting for their liberty, the fellahs as the victims of Turks and usurers. Having killed a sufficient number of the one at Tamasi and of the other at Tel-el-Kebir, we hand over the remaining Soudanis to the Mahdi and the remaining fellahs to the Turks and usurers. Having on board two reformers, and then appeal to Europe in proof of the disinterestedness of our policy and the sanctity of our motives.

WHEN Victor Lawson's papa was janitor of the old Crosby Opera-House, and dear little Victor used to play about the corridors and open the doors of the carriages for the ladies and cry "Fans!" and "Opera-books! opera-books!" through the lobbies, the sweet boy never dreamed that he would rise to his present eminence as a one-cent editor. But there he is, with his name enrolled next to that of Thurlow Weed in the "Great Editors Series"; and all this honor was achieved by his own perseverance and the liberal use of his hard-earned dollars with the lithograph men. There is a receipt in existence somewhere reading about like this:

> Victor F. Lawson
>
> To Root & Tinker, Dr.
>
> To putting Lawson's picture among the "Great Editors," next to Thurlow Weed (substituting it for that of Mr. Haskell, of the Boston *Herald*).....$250
>
> Received payment, ROOT & TINKER.

Good little Victor has everything handsome about him. Though his early education was a little neglected, he has joined one or two of the clubs and only been blackballed once or twice. Victor may get into good company yet, if he perseveres.

CHICAGO is a wonderful city—accommodated tens of thousands of Republicans from all parts of the country last week, and fed and housed them all, and had beverages both from Lake Michigan and the State of Kentucky to spare. The Plumed Knights were on the march with banners and tornices long before Logan's nomination. The ratification meeting at the Grand Pacific Hotel lasted until nearly 3 o'clock in the morning, and each speaker seemed more welcome than his illustrious predecessor.

A new club-house was opened Saturday in a park seven miles from the heart of the city, with an attendance of carriages, including three fours-in-hand—a pomp of fine horses and beautiful women brilliantly dressed that would not have discredited the Paris Bois or the New York Central Park. It is stated that the city ships a great deal of grain and pork. Why it is, therefore, in the name of wonderland, that baggage cannot be checked from the hotels, but must be pursued, and captured, and checked at the depots as in barbarous Europe? —Ex.

THERE is a theory that Mr. Tilden will be nominated by acclamation, but will decline. It is not safe to proceed upon that assumption. If he is utterly imbecile, then a declination may be promulgated in his name without consulting him. But if he retains his mental faculties, as the Democratic managers contend, the ruling passion, which is strongest in death, will prompt him to clinch Tare to the chestnut ambition of his life. To nominate Tilden is the expectation that he will not accept will be a more imprudent thing than even the Democratic party has ever done.

"PAPA," said Victor, leaning negligently over William H. Bradley's chair, and smoothing the iron-gray hair away from the careworn brow, "it is not all as dark as it seems. We may yet run you in, dad! We have been on the wrong side twice, but the third time we may fetch it. When you had the promise of the Collectorship four years ago and I boomed, fought, bled, died, and almost died for Grant, and then we slipped up, I thought I could never be a Republican again. But time heals all wounds, especially those of a favorit sonnie, and I was again in the field issuing four *Numbers* a day for your sake before the convention met this year. You would have been Sub-Treasurer, too, if Arthur had been renominated—and elected. Next time we must be sure to be on the winning side, and so we will make no pledges in 1888 until after the convention. Then we will drive our bargains with the successful candidate, if we can. Every cloud has its silver lining. I'm sure there's a ship on the ocean for you yet, dear papa."

WE have failed to observe any enthusiastic press tributes to John M. Hamilton, of Washington, disguised Arthur delegate-at-large to the Republican National Convention, for his course he took at Chicago, which he will now to put away in his scrap-book. Per contra, Senator Fifer, of Bloomington, a district delegate to the late convention, receives the following well-merited commendation from the Bloomington *Leader*, which ought to know and does know whom the Republicans of McLean County wanted for President when they couldn't get Logan:

> The Hon. J. W. Fifer, of this district, was staunchly for his constituents at Chicago. He stood for Logan so long as there was a reasonable show for his success, and then came into the Blaine ranks with enthusiasm. Senator Fifer has always been an ardent admirer of Blaine, and the Plumed Knight was his second choice from the beginning. In voting for Mr. Blaine he but voiced the sentiment of twenty-four out of every twenty-five Republicans in the Fourteenth District. His course at Chicago has strengthened him immensely in Central Illinois, and McLean County is proudest of him than ever.

CHICAGO elevators contained last Saturday evening 6,757,907 bushels of wheat, 8,468,698 bushels of corn, 237,700 bushels of oats, 164,998 bushels of rye, and 48,839 bushels of barley. Total, 9,674,996 bushels of all kinds of grain, against 11,022,595 bushels a year ago. During last week our stocks decreased 1,098,698 bushels, of which 278,508 bushels was wheat and 564,677 bushels was corn.

For the same date the Secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade states the visible supply of grain in the United States and Canada as 18,521,194 bushels of wheat, 7,061,898 bushels of corn, 3,990,773 bushels of oats, 854,940 bushels of rye, and 821,808 bushels of barley. These figures are less than those of a week ago by 384,640 in wheat and 518,717 in corn.

THE death of the late Henry Clay Work has almost passed unnoticed, though his song at one time was very familiar in the whole world. He was a printer by trade and spent much of his time in Chicago, where he worked at his business. During his leisure he devoted himself to writing songs, both words and music, and among them was the stirring lyric, "Marching Thro' Georgia." He wrote many other war-songs, but this had the greatest success and was sung all over the North during the War and by the Union soldiers in many a Southern camp. Among his domestic ballads the "Grandfather's Clock" had an immense sale. Though most of his songs were published in sheet-music form, they had an immediate popularity, and he was enabled to live in comfort from his royalties.

MR. GEORGE BROWN, a colored resident of Louisville, who was in attendance at the late convention as an alternate delegate, has remained as the financial agent of the Colored Orphans' Home of his city to solicit subscriptions for an endowment fund to maintain that institution. The home has already been purchased, and it is said to be the only place in the South devoted to the care of colored orphans. Mr. Brown has a letter from Mr. Justice Harlan and the indorsement of many of the eminent men of Kentucky. The charity in question is certainly worthy of encouragement and support, and philanthropic people should give it their attention.

No WISE Democrat will allow himself to underestimate the ticket, Blaine and Logan. A loss of Ohio in October by a majority exceeding that given Gen. Garfield, and of Indiana over Hancock, coupled with a loss of West Virginia

...ed of the limbs and figure, and facility to understand French. To all this must be added his...enses, with a fuller knowledge of one's own...ory, geography enough to avoid preposterous...anders, dexterity in needlework, and general lit...ature and information enough to understand what people are talking about.

The venerable Increase Sumner Kimball, ...one of the oldest members of the York County (Me.) bar, now 84 years of age, is in attendance upon the Supreme Court at Alfred, and is as active and sprightly as most men at 65 years. He is the last surviving member of Gov. Kent's Council of 1821.

Capt. Robert W. Andrews, of Sumter, S. C., was in Washington this week, making a pedestrian journey to the home of his son in Boston. He stopped in Washington a day or two to rest and to shake hands with the President. He claims to have talked with every President from Washington down, excepting Garfield. He is making the journey part for pleasure, with no companion but a white black dog, and on the road he walks about twenty-five miles a day, which is a pretty good distance for a veteran of 93.

Sergt. Molly Pitcher, of whom every American schoolboy knows, was a stout, red-haired, freckled-faced young Irishwoman, with a handsome, piercing eye. In the battle of Monmouth Molly was carrying spring water to the thirsty Continentals when she learned that her husband, a gunner, had just been slain. Straightway Molly seized the rammer and worked the cannon heroically until the end of the fight. Molly already is immortal, but it is deemed well that she be represented in the Monmouth battle monument. So in New York the other day the barefoot heroine was represented in one of the bronze bas-relief figures then cast.

The following anecdote of the late Horace Greeley makes its appearance in print for the first time: Mr. Greeley was not blessed with a wife who attended very assiduously to his personal comfort. She was in ill-health, or otherwise in ill-condition; and so the buttons were of his shirts, there was rips in the seams and rents in the fabric. Visiting a relative in New Hampshire, he attempted one morning to change his linen, but on looking into his carpet-bag he found it sadly dilapidated. Complaining to his friend, he said: "I never pass particular, like the Mormons, to a plurality of wives; but, mind it, if it ever becomes fashionable here I'll have two."

An Eastern gentleman who is about to open up a crematory as a business enterprise gives as a leading reason for patronizing it the matter of economy. "Of late years," he says, "funerals have become so expensive that people here in some instances had to place a mortgage on their property to raise the money to bury their dead." But we cannot see what there is to prevent an incineration from being made as expensive a ceremony as burial. In one case the body is placed in a hole in the ground; in the other it is reduced to ashes. The latter might be very easily made to involve costly dressings, floral emblems, processions, urns, etc. Cremation may prove to have many great preferences over burial, but its friends are not wise in pressing economy forward as the greatest.

In a letter to Congress advocating the erection of a monument to Maj. L'Enfant, the French Engineer who laid out Washington City, Mr. Corcoran says that he knew L'Enfant personally, and in the early part of the century saw him frequently. "He was very poor and very proud," says Mr. Corcoran, "refusing to receive the small compensation offered him, and I believe still due him, for the great work of laying out the city. During the remainder of his life he was entirely supported by his personal friend, Dudley Diggs, with whom he lived at Washington and at Chatillon-on-Seine, Manor. The first-named place adjoins Fort Washington, and the latter is in Prince George County, Maryland, north of Bladensburg, where he died June 4, 1825."

Southern Society Items.—The Crawfordville (Ga.) *Monitor* prints the following interesting story: Sylvaforks, Ga., May the 12 1884—mr. Editter please allow me a small space in your Collum. what has bin going on-in this Section Minnie Williamson has been sling around like a Salon Since She has of with Mr W J Culverson. but I think She has bin on a flower at last, which will last her home at her Everlasting Sorrow. John Lankford has. Taken H T Poston wife and. gone to parts unknows, and. H T Postion has Since Taken mr. John Lankford Sister Miss Becker, Lankford, and gone to parts unknown mr. Postion Seems to have revenge, if Mr. CC. Lankford horse, had not to died he would have Caught them. Mrs. B Drake is in a bad Condition on the account of of, her son, Aladden Drake. he has not Stay at home but one Day. Since his Father ben dead and that was Sunday I think that Snake is about to Shed. he is snapping at Ever Thing that pasted by him Just let the Williamson Family. Roll. time. has Come to a. End. at Last.

Here is the latest account of the Pope's day's work, taken from the *Germania*, the organ of the German Ultramontanes, which ought to know what goes on at the Vatican. Leo XIII., it asserts, is a busy man, who perhaps works harder than any sovereign in Europe. At 6 he rises, at 7 celebrates mass, after having spent some time in contemplation. After mass follows a period of prayer and praise. All the decisions of his congregations and his other correspondence are attended to, and at 11 the public audiences are held. The Pope receives the Bishops and Embassadors, the pilgrims of all classes and countries. Then at half-past 12 he takes a walk in the gardens of the Vatican, generally accompanied by a prelate and two of the guard. Mgr. Boccali, his private secretary and friend, is generally his companion. In case of inclement weather or indisposition Leo. XIII. drives through the grounds in a carriage which has been specially built for the purpose. The Pope dines at 2 o'clock; his midday meal lasts not longer than half an hour, and is very frugal, consisting in one kind of meat, two dishes of vegetables, some fruit, and by the doctors' orders a glass of claret. After a short rest, the Pope works in his private study till half-past 4, when he receives the prefects and secretaries of the different congregations, with whom he discusses the affairs of the church. The papers from different countries are brought to him at 5 o'clock; the French and Italian papers he reads himself; interesting articles from English and German papers are translated for him. At half-past 9 he performs his evening devotions, and at 10 partakes of his supper, consisting in soup, an egg, and some salad. Then he withdraws into his private room. The Pope is said to have been in former years passionately fond of hunting and the study of Nature, but for this he has now no time. His love of literature and poetry he is still able to indulge within the walls of his palace-prison.

AMUSEMENTS.

"A Celebrated Case" at the Academy.

The presentation of "A Celebrated Case" at the Academy of Music last evening held the interest of a fair-sized audience from the rise of the curtain to its fall on the last act. The melodrama is one which is truly worth reviving, for its lines sparkle with dramatic point, and the unpardonable failing of a playwright—poverty of invention—is never once displayed. The piece was well mounted last evening, and on the whole was capitally acted. Lewis Morrison brings a clear intelligence and good taste to the part of Jean Renaud, but his fineness, rather than strength, of fibre makes him somewhat unsuited to the role. In the superb denouement in the last act he rose to a hight of true emotional power, but he was superficial at times when he should have been intense. His volatile temperament keeps on the surface, as it were, a soul which should fathom the depths of pasdee. Mr. Morrison may be relied upon to act always cleverly, but he is not so constituted as to feel deeply.

The support was strong, and Nelson Wheatcroft's acting as the Count de Mornay was particularly creditable. This is an actor of the new realistic, as opposed to the old traditional school, and his quiet methods of intelligent interpretation are thoroughly enjoyable. A melodrama acted without preposterous melodramatic uproar is indeed a rare treat. Miss Grace Roth-Henderson was quite pleasing in the part of Adrienne, and was especially attractive in its lighter phases, for, as she is probably aware, comedy is her forte. Mr. T. P. McCabe acted the part of Dennis O'Rourke with much good sense and with rich humor. Miss Blanche Weaver did conscientious and effective work as Valentine de Mornay, and Miss Sara Neville as the Duchess made a favorable impression. The latter shows a lack of stage experience, but her Hebraic aspect is one which has characterized some of the highest forms of histrionic genius. It is only a presumption, of course, that she comes of that race which has given the stage many of the star souls of the past. While, as before intimated, the setting is to be commended, there are certain anachronisms of upholstery and furniture which might be avoided. For instance, at that period in history when the battle of Fontenoy was fought the châteaux in France were not provided with gas-fixtures. Wax candles alone upon the beaus and belles of those old-fashioned days.

THE WORLD ABROAD.

Denial of the Report that Turkey Has Been Asked to Pacify the Soudan.

Continued Alarm in England Regarding the Dynamiters—A Sentry Fired On.

St. Gatien, the Derby Half-Winner, the Victor at Ascot—America's Tax on Art Works.

EGYPT.

THE FALL OF BERBER.

NEW YORK, June 10.—[Special.]—A Truth cable from Cairo says: News received from Suakin confirms the report of the fall of Berber. It was captured June 2, the rebels pouring over the defenses of the town in the face of a murderous fire from Remington rifles. The Governor, Hussein Pasha Khalifa, and his family, together with part of the garrison, remained faithful to the Khedive and were massacred by the victorious rebels. Some of the Soudanese were armed with rifles, but the greater part of the butchery was done at close quarters and with spears. The attacking force climbed over the mud wall, by which the town was in places defended, standing on each others shoulders and leaped at the defenders with savage fury. The massacre then began, and every man who wore the Egyptian uniform, with all the Europeans, were speared. The Governor and his family were killed in the hight of the conflict. The rebels lost heavily before they entered the town, but once through the intrenchment and over the parapets little or no resistance was made, and it became a terrible slaughter. Scouts have been sent from Suakin in the direction of Berber in the hope that some of the garrison may have escaped. The two places are seven days' apart by camel express.

STATEMENTS IN THE COMMONS.

LONDON, June 10.—In the House of Commons today Mr. Gladstone stated that the rumors that Turkey had been asked to pacify the Soudan were unfounded, but, he said, negotiations with Turkey were progressing looking to Turkey's occupation of certain Red Sea ports.

Lord Fitzmaurice, Under Foreign Secretary, stated that advices from Admiral Hewett indicated that he had a satisfactory interview with King John of Abyssinia May 22. He hoped to start homeward June 1.

THE CONFERENCE.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* reiterates its belief that the account published yesterday of the leading provisions of the agreement upon which the Egyptian conference will be based—recently made by Granville and Waddington—is substantially accurate. It says: "When further concealment would have been fatal to the existence of the Ministry we felt compelled to publish the scheme at which the whole nation now stands aghast. The lame, labored denial of the *Daily News* amounts to a virtual admission of the truth of our revelation. However inaccurate it may be in detail, every member of the Cabinet knows that at least in regard to the proposed English loan of £8,000,000 to the Khedive we are absolutely correct. All the jugglery and self-deception of the Government's protests will not affect the simple fact that England is to be in a permanent minority on the Board of Audit. Our French colleagues make no secret of their determination to convert the Board of Audit into one of effectual control.

"The Ministers know this is true. The only way for the Government to prolong its existence is to sacrifice the agreement.

"Persons well informed as to what is going on in parliamentary circles predict a change of Government within three weeks, if the statement of the *Pall Mall Gazette* proves true. The Government has no chance if it attempts to carry such an agreement with France. It must then resign, and the Conservatives will continue the Government until the August general elections. Parnell is in consultation with his friends, preparing for the election in Ireland in case of a dissolution of Parliament."

GORDON.

Gen. Gordon's sister refuses to give any money for the relief of her brother. She says he is a British officer, and it devolves upon the Government to rescue him.

BISMARCK.

Lord Ampthill, the British Embassador, interviewed Prince Bismarck regarding the proposed Egyptian conference.

A RUMORED MASSACRE.

Reports have reached Cairo that the rebels nine days ago massacred Hussein Pasha Khalifa, the commander at Berber, and all his family, and the garrison which was faithful to the Khedive, and the European traders who remained there.

SAID TO BE AN INVENTION.

The *Pall Mall Gazette's* Anglo-French agreement on the basis of the Egyptian conference was the invention of the London correspondent of an Austrian newspaper.

A JOINT MEMORANDUM.

Earl Granville and Waddington have prepared a joint memorandum to the Powers stating the basis of the Egyptian conference which will meet the first week in July.

THE FALSE PROPHET.

The Mahdi has retreated from Kordofan to the almost inaccessible stronghold of Tebel Godir. His power is greatly diminished by the enmity of the Chief of the Kabbabish tribe, whose brother he killed. In a memorandum sent the British Government Zebehr Pasha engages to obtain the submission of the Mahdi within five weeks on the condition that he (Zebehr Pasha) be created Viceroy of the Soudan, without paying tribute to Egypt, the Khedive to become the Suzerain of the Soudan. Zebehr Pasha also engages to bring Gen. Gordon and his suite to Cairo, stop the slave trade, hold Khartoum and the rest of the Soudan open to European commerce, and allow the free exercise of all religions.

IRISH AFFAIRS.

THE NEWRY RIOT.

NEW YORK, June 10.—[Special.]—A *Sun* cable from London says: Mr. Henry Thompson, Conservative member of Parliament for Newry, Ireland, who witnessed the Orange and Green riot in that town last Sunday, said today that the Nationalists fought with the ferocity of tigers, while the Orangemen were as gentle as lambs. The police took the part of the leaguers against the Loyalists and were unnecessarily brutal. Mr. Thompson declared that he narrowly escaped with his own life, dodging by only a few inches a desperate lunge made at him by a Constable with a sword-bayonet, which was driven with such force that it was imbedded in a wooden wall behind him, just as he slipped aside. Mr. Thompson proposes to question the Government Thursday concerning the riot, and if the answers of Chief-Secretary Trevelyan are not satisfactory to the Orange leaders he will force a discussion of the whole subject.

A NOTE TO THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, June 10.—In the House of Commons today Lord Fitzmaurice, Under Foreign Secretary, stated that representations touching the duty of friendly powers regarding dynamiters had been addressed to the Government at Washington. No reply had been received.

SHOT AT A SENTRY.

It is reported that a sentry at Windsor Castle was fired at last Saturday night by two men who escaped. Increased vigilance is now shown by the guards.

AN ARREST IN CORK.

DUBLIN, June 10.—An Irish-American name d Murphy has been arrested at Castletown. The police connect his appearance with the coming visit of the channel squadron to Bantry Bay.

THE SMYTHE MURDER TRIAL.

In the Smythe murder case today informer Cole testified that the dynamiter Daly was the person who first organized the Fenian Brotherhood at Barbavilla.

AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 10.—A cable dispatch received from London this afternoon states that in the British Commons today the Under Foreign Secretary stated that representations touching the duty of friendly Powers in regard to dynamite had been addressed to this Government, but no reply had been received. This dispatch was shown Secretary Frelinghuysen tonight, and he said it seemed to refer to the representations made to this Government touching the recent outrages, but that the State Department had not received anything on the subject from the British Government since the commission of the recent dynamite outrages.

THE TURF.

ASCOT RACES.

LONDON, June 10.—At Ascot today the race for the gold vase was won by Hammond's bay colt St. Gatien, Manton's bay mare Carrie Roy second, and Lefevre's chestnut horse Tristan third. There were four starters. St. Gatien won by a length. There were three lengths between Carrie Roy and Tristan. The betting was 3 to 1 against St. Gatien.

The objection to St. Gatien for the Derby has been withdrawn.

The Ascot Stakes were won by Jardine's colt Greenback, Pearson's colt Gonfalon second, and Lord Rosebery's filly Narcissa third. There were six starters. Greenback won by a length. The betting was 6 to 1 against Greenback.

The Prince of Wales' Stakes were won by Macbell's colt Sir Reuben; Lefevre's colt Hermitage second, and Rothschild's colt Talisman third. Four starters. Sir Reuben won by three lengths. There was only a head between Hermitage and Talisman. Betting was 5 to 1 against Sir Reuben.

FEMALE SUFFRAGE.

THE AGITATION IN PARLIAMENT.

NEW YORK, June 10.—[Special.]—A *Sun* cable from London says: The House of Commons presented an unusually animated appearance this afternoon, the occasion being the discussion of the amendment to the Franchise bill, offered by Mr. William Woodall, M. P., for Stoke on Trent, and which proposes to extend the suffrage to female householders. The lobby and galleries were crowded. The discussion brought out the fact that the woman-suffrage proposition has strong supporters on both sides of the House, and that it is a question upon which the party line cannot be drawn. Mr. Gladstone is, to be sure, opposed to the amendment, but his son, Mr. Herbert Gladstone, with Postmaster-General Fawcett and many other Liberal members, are in favor of it, and have signed a memorial to the Government asking that a full and free debate be allowed and that a vote for the amendment may not be construed as a vote against the Government or a desertion of the Liberal party.

Sir Stafford Northcote favors the amendment and openly pledged himself to its support in a recent speech at Belfast. Mr. Gorst and many other Conservative members believe with the Tory leader, while his chief lieutenant, Lord Randolph Churchill, opposes him. Mr. Gladstone's own views as to the merits of the question have been adroitly kept in the background, for all the reason he has yet advanced for opposing the amendment is that it might endanger the success of the Franchise bill itself. Many of the Parnellites favor the measure because they say they can trust to the patriotism of Irish women to vote for Irish nationalist ideas, but their leader hesitates and frames his objection upon the same fear as that expressed by Mr. Gladstone. The discussion today was adjourned without coming to any final result or even taking a test vote, but the leaders of the movement seem confident of success.

BELGIUM.

THE ELECTIONS.

NEW YORK, June 10.—[Special.]—A *Sun* cable from London says: The Belgian Clerical party had a sweeping victory in the elections for members of the Chamber of Representatives today. This result is attributed to dissensions in the Liberal party and to dissatisfaction with the Government on account of increased taxation and the secularization of public education. The Clericals became alarmed at the withdrawal of priestly influences from the rising generation, and, in a population numbering 5,000,000 Catholics to 15,000 Protestants, it was not difficult to raise a popular cry against school secularization. The Clericals elected every one of their Brussels candidates, the Liberals losing in the Kingdom twenty-six representatives. The Clericals of Brussels sent a long dispatch to the Pope giving particulars of the victory. His Holiness replied this evening with a congratulatory telegram.

ITALY.

THE AMERICAN DUTY ON WORKS OF ART.

ROME, June 10.—Signor Mancini, Minister for Foreign Affairs, addressing the Chamber of Deputies today, said it was improbable that the American Congress would have time to discuss during the present session the bill placing foreigners upon the same footing as Americans in regard to duties on the introduction into America of works of art. If the bill should not be considered by the 21st inst., as demanded by Italy, he would take measures to obtain compensation, as he considered the treatment of Italian subjects unfair and at variance with the treaty of commerce between the two countries. The Ministers for Foreign Affairs, Commerce, and Finance were considering a bill regarding the matter which might be brought into operation after an agreement with other European Governments.

Bonacci in reply said if the American Government persisted in its present course Italy should abolish differential duties or denounce the treaty with America.

BEYOND THE SEA.

NOTES OF NEWS.

NEW YORK, June 10.—[Special.]—A *Sun* cable from London says: Duke Johann Albert, a brother of the reigning Grand Duke Frederick III. of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, is a Conservative candidate for the German Reichstag. Though only 27 years old he has an eventful history, and his political opponents are raking up all the escapades that have marked his career to use in campaign literature against him.

The growth of the feeling against the Jews in the Austrian Capital is shown by the announcement that an anti-Semitic daily newspaper is about to be established at Vienna. The first number will appear in October. Ample funds have been obtained to insure the success of the enterprise.

Prince Bismarck has discovered another leak in the fighting material of Germany, and is vigorously protesting against it. The Government of Holland, in the prosecution of its war with Sumatra for the possession of Acheen, has been actively recruiting its colonial army, and, it is said, has induced many able-bodied Germans to enlist for this service. Prince Bismarck has addressed an angry note on the subject to Jonkheer Van der Haeven, the Dutch Embassador at Berlin.

BULGARIA AND SERVIA.

ON THE EVE OF WAR.

SOFIA, June 10.—The Servian Legation has left. The relations between Bulgaria and Servia are ruptured.

The Bulgarian guard on the frontier post of Bregovo fire nightly on the Servian guards. The latter are ordered not to return the fire.

THE VATICAN.

COLLEGE OF CARDINALS.

ROME May 27.—[Special to London *Times*.]—There have never been so many vacancies in the College of Cardinals since 1877 as there are at the present moment. The number of vacant hats is no fewer than fifteen, without counting that which is waiting for the unknown Prelate who has been reserved in petto since December, 1880. It was expected that a consistory would be held in the course of next month to fill some of these vacancies and satisfy a few at any rate of those aged dignitaries who think they have waited long enough for the ecclesiastical purple. Moreover, the diminished number of the Cardinals resident in Curia is a cause of some inconvenience to the Vatican; but difficulties exist with reference to the four French hats vacant, the influence of France in the Sacred College being now reduced from the customary seven to three. It is a question of money, however, rather than of men. The French Government has asked for hats for Monsignor Place, Archbishop of Rennes, and Monsignor Bernardou, Archbishop of Sens, and there is some talk of Monsignor Langenieux, Archbishop of Rheims. Leo XIII. views these nominations with all favor; but last year the article in the French budget was suppressed which granted an extraordinary allowance over and above the incomes derived from their sees to those Bishops and Archbishops who were made what is termed national Cardinals—that is, Cardinals occupying residential sees in the country. It follows as a matter of course that prelates elevated to that rank acquire increased dignity and influence, involving increased expenditure, and additional means are therefore requisite to enable them properly to support their high position. The Pope cannot afford to supply them, and he is very justly of opinion that if France desires to have Cardinals she should pay for them, as the other Catholic Powers do. On this point negotiations are going forward, and while they are pending the Pope is unwilling to put an apparent slight on France by making a batch of Cardinals without including the Archbishops of Sens and Rennes in the number. It was for that self-same reason that he created only two Cardinals at the consistory held March 24.

In the meantime, I may mention that at the next Consistory, whenever it may be held, red hats will be conferred upon Mgr. Gangibauer, Archbishop of Vienna; Mgr. Laurenzi, Assessor of the Holy Office; Mgr. Masotti, Secretary of the Congregation of Bishops and Regulars; Mgr. Gori, Secretary of the Consistorial Congregation; and on a Spanish Bishop. The names also are mentioned of Mgr. Theodoli, Majordomo of his Holiness; Mgr. Stroessmayer, Bishop of Bosnia; Mgr. Aloisi Masella, ex-Nuncio of Portugal; Mgr. Capocelatro, Bishop of Capua; and Mgr. Battaglini, Archbishop of Bologna, whose flock have petitioned the Holiness for a red hat for him. There is, however, a good deal of opposition at the Vatican against the purple being given to Mgrs. Capocelatro and Battaglini, and as regards Mgr. Aloisi Masella, he left his post at the Portuguese Court against Leo XIII.'s wish, and it was understood that the Pope had determined not to confer upon him the red hat that King Luis had requested for him until the regulation period of six years, of which half has still to run, had expired. As regards the nominations generally, and excepting, of course, those I have first named, it is thought that the Pope is wavering and waiting to see how political events may turn before deciding whether to choose prelates of violent or moderate views.

ZULULAND.

THE SITUATION.

DURBAN, May 20.—The statement that the Boers had installed Dinizulu as King of Zululand is now fully confirmed. The ceremony took place the 21st inst. at a laager near the Ingome Forest, formed with seventy wagons, drawn there by several hundred horses. The number of Zulus present was estimated at from 5,000 to 12,000, the actual number being probably about 7,000. Dinizulu was attended by his uncles, Undabuko, Usiwetu, and Chingwayo. Umnyamana, Oham, and Usibepu excused themselves, but sent representatives authorized to acknowledge on their behalf Dinizulu on condition of Oham and Usibepu retaining their independent territories.

Dirk Uys, the Boer Chairman, standing with Dinizulu under a blue and white flag, resembling that used when the Boers crowned Panda forty-four years ago, announced that they had resolved to terminate the shedding of blood by establishing and upholding in authority Panda's lineal successor. A general amnesty was also proclaimed, and all the people were ordered to bury their spears and live in peace.

The country retained by the Boers is substantially the same as the disputed territory claimed by them prior to the war. They disavow any desire to interfere with the policy of the Imperial Government, and profess a desire to see Dinizulu under the protectorate of the British crown. Their sole motive, they say, has been to restore peace and security on the border by occupying the deserted territory.

Meanwhile fighting is maintained against the King's party in the reserve. Friday last Hlubi routed ten companies of the Usutus, killing fifty of them and capturing a large quantity of stock.

It is reported that the same day Mansel defeated another attack by Dabulamanzi, whose son (not Dabulamanzi himself) was killed the 10th inst., but the account of this skirmish needs confirmation.

GERMANY.

NEWS BY MAIL.

BERLIN, May 30.—So little the worse was the Emperor for his exertions yesterday that he was again able today to pass in review the remainder of the corps of guards garrisoned at Potsdam, including a brigade of foot and three regiments of cavalry. His Majesty, who again mounted his horse, was attended by the same brilliant suite as yesterday. Among other promotions made on the spot the Emperor raised his grandson, the hereditary Grand Duke of Baden, to the rank of Major.

In the course of last year the German Lifeboat Society saved 277 lives; the rescued persons belonging to forty-seven German vessels, and to five English, four Dutch, four Swedish, three Danish, and two Russian ships. The society supports eighty-seven lifeboat stations.

As a proof of the academic simplicity with which people here talk of the means of extending the Empire beyond the bounds of Europe, it may be mentioned that yesterday evening, at a meeting of the Society for German Colonization, one member solemnly declared that a sum of £4,000 would suffice to fit out a small expedition of about twenty members, to be sent to Africa for the purpose of buying up as much land as would serve the ends of all emigrants for years to come.

The International Railway Sleeping-Car Company are organizing what they call "a lightning express," to run between St. Petersburg, Berne, and Lisbon, on the model of the one between Paris and Constantinople. Today a select public here was invited to inspect the "lightning" train, which is got up in a style of great comfort and safety, though it is not yet decided when it will begin to run.

CABLE NOTES.

At London Vernon Ewens & Co., engineers, have suspended payment.

The Austrian Anarchist Stellmacher has been sentenced to death for the murder of Detective Bloech.

At Vienna there was a duel with swords yesterday between Count Keglevich and Baron Rodich. Both were severely wounded.

A Madrid dispatch says the tunnel in course of construction on the new Austrian railway line caved today, and twelve workmen were killed.

At Brussels there was rioting last evening owing to the result of the elections. Great damage was done to property and many persons wounded.

Seventy-seven members of the Commons have signed a memorial to Gladstone in favor of female suffrage. The members of the Cabinet are unanimously against the principle.

At Vienna during the trial of Stellmacher it was shown that he had been the editor and manager of Herr Most's paper, the *Freiheit*. The proceeds of the murders and robberies were shared with the editors of the anarchist papers, *Der Radical* and *Die Zukunft*.

Baron Nordenskjöld, the Swedish explorer, will visit London seeking subscriptions to meet the expenses of an expedition to the South Pole. The Baron estimates that the expedition will cost £200,000. The Spanish Government has promised to pay part of the expenses of the enterprise.

The King and Queen of the Netherlands are going to Kissingen to sojourn for a time. The Crown Prince and Bismarck have also engaged villas at Kissingen for July. These movements are associated with the negotiations in relation to the succession to the throne of Holland in the event of the death of the Prince of Orange.

The elections for the renewal of half the members of the Belgium Chamber of Deputies resulted in the defeat of the Liberals and the triumph of the Clericals in the chief cities. Even in Brussels, where no Clerical has been returned for forty years, two Ministers were among the defeated. This will cause the resignation of the Cabinet. The defeat of the Liberals is due to divisions in that party.

The correspondence in regard to the crew of the Nisero, the British steamer wrecked last fall on the coast of Aheen Island, Sumatra, has been laid before Parliament. It appears that the Foreign Secretary has written Count Bylandt the Dutch Minister to England, expressing regret at the Dutch refusal of English mediation. The refusal, he said, has created a painful feeling in England, which the Government views in a serious light. England would send a mission to Aheen to undertake negotiations in case Holland restores freedom of trade.

ALLEGED INDIAN BATTLE.

YANKTON, D. T., June 10.—A special from Springfield says the Indians bring reports that last week some Brulé Sioux at Rosebud Agency got into a fight among themselves, that three were killed, and the rest of the band, which numbers about 5,000, had taken sides and a general engagement was in progress.

LATER.

Later information from Yankton Agency makes it appear that reports of fighting at Rosebud Agency were caused by last week's difficulty in which three Indians were shot by other Indians. The Agent at Rosebud sent runners to Yankton Agency with the news and opinion greatly exaggerated.

CONFLAGRATIONS.

Destruction of the Union Depot at St. Paul—Loss Almost Half a Million.

Twelve Buildings Burned at Winnipeg, Entailing a Loss of $90,000—A Steam Tannery Burned.

The Union Depot at St. Paul Destroyed.

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 11—1:15 a. m.—[Special.]—At half-past 12 this morning the Union Depot was destroyed by fire. The flames started in the kitchen of the part used as a restaurant, and spread with great rapidity.

Some twenty servant-girls in the upper story escaped in their night-clothes.

The building was erected at a cost of half a million dollars, and will prove an entire loss.

The entire fire department, which is totally inadequate for such an emergency, is at work, and the fire is surrounded by thousands of citizens. The most the department can do is to prevent the spread of the flames to surrounding wholesale houses and freight buildings, which are in great danger.

The building was owned by a stock company, in which the railroads centering here are the principal stockholders. The restaurant was run by E. P. Snow, whose loss will amount to about $5,000; insurance unknown.

It is impossible to learn the amount of insurance on the depot, although it is believed to be ample.

Temporary sheds will be put up at the foot of Third street for the accommodation of passengers of all the roads. This being the only depot in this city, the inconvenience will be great.

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 11—1:40 a. m.—The fire is now under control and there is no danger to other buildings. The fire was confined to the depot building, and the sheds will be used as a depot for the present.

ADDITIONAL DETAILS.

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 11.—2:30 a. m.—[Special.]—At 12:30 o'clock this morning fire was discovered in the kitchen of the dining-room of the Union Depot, occupied and operated by F. E. Snow. The alarm was given without delay, but the flames spread so rapidly throughout the upper stories that the servants occupying the rooms above barely escaped with the few articles of clothing they could grab up and run with. In five minutes, and before the fire department, which was promptly on the ground, could get a stream on the flames, they had made their way through the roof, and in less than en minutes the magnificent structure erected less than three years ago at a cost exceeding $300,000 was a mass of raging flames, completely beyond the control of the department, which was out in full force and throwing every possible stream upon them. The flames continued to burn downward despite the uttermost efforts of the department, whose efforts were partly divided in protecting the adjacent wholesale house and freight buildings from destruction.

For one hour the building, three stories and a mansard roof high, built in the most approved architectural style, occupying on the ground a space 100 by 200 feet, was completely gutted, only the bare walls remaining to mark the devastation which had been wrought. Everything in the building above the first floor, with very few exceptions, was lost. On the ground floor the baggage in the baggage-rooms was removed, as was also much of the other property. The passengers awaiting the arrival of trains, among whom were large numbers of ladies, were made as comfortable as possible at the Merchants', while thousands of citizens from all parts of the city gathered about the square and blocked the streets and walks for many rods.

The principal stockholders in the Union Depot Company are the Chicago, St. Paul & Omaha, the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, the Manitoba, Northern Pacific, Minneapolis & St. Louis. The insurance is placed in New York. The contents were valued at $50,000, including $5,000 for the Pullman Palace-Car Company and a lot of baggage.

Twelve Buildings Burned at Winnipeg.

WINNIPEG, Man., June 10.—[Special.]—A disastrous conflagration occurred here this morning. The fire originated in a stable in a thickly-settled block, and before its ravages could be checked the whole block was laid in ruins. The La Crosse Hotel, a handsome brick building, was the most valuable burned. From one of the upper windows a woman was rescued in an insensible condition from fright. Twelve buildings were consumed, the loss reaching $90,000; insurance, $50,000.

A Big Lumber Fire.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., June 10.—[Special.]—Lumber in the mill-yard of Fowler Bros., in Marion Township, this county, to the value of $12,000, was destroyed today. About 90 per cent of the lumber was pine, and the balance hardwood. It was insured as follows: Queen, Commercial Union, Citizens' of New York, $1,000 each; Hamburg-Bremen, $1,500; North German, $2,500; and $1,000 in a company whose name was not ascertained.

A Steam Tannery Destroyed.

SALEM, Mass., June 10.—Pinden & Winchester's steam tannery and currying shop, on Grove street, was burned this morning. Loss, $100,000 to $125,000; insured.

THE DEATH-ROLL.

Chauncey Palmer, a Well-Known Builder.

UTICA, N. Y., June 10.—[Special.]—Chauncey Palmer, distinguished as a mechanic and builder, is dead, aged 77. Under his supervision were built the Utica Insane Asylum, several large cotton and woolen mills, the Remington Agricultural Works at Ilion, and other imposing structures. A widow and five children survive, including Norman W. Palmer of New York. Mrs. C. M. Hotchkin and Eugene P. Palmer of Chicago, and Mrs. William C. Chamberlain of Dubuque, Ia.

Samuel B. Gregory.

BOSTON, Mass., June 10.—Samuel B. Gregory, a Commander in the navy, died Saturday, aged 71 years.

THE DAKOTA MUDDLE.

YANKTON, Dak., June 10.—William B. Tibbitts, of Pierre, indicted for alleged bribery in the Faulk County organization with Gov. Ordway, gave $8,000 bonds in the United States Court today for his appearance; also $2,000 bonds for his appearance as a witness. Tibbitts is charged with being a middleman in the alleged county-seat bribery acts in Faulk County. Ordway has not yet appeared for arraignment, though he has been here several weeks.

LUCKY HEIRS.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 10.—John and Charles Kennedy, two laborers of this city, have received word that they have fallen heirs to about $2,000,000 from an uncle who lately died in Australia. The uncle formerly lived in Louisville, but left suddenly one day, and for about thirty years was not heard of.

A KENTUCKY MURDER.

LEBANON, Ky., June 10.—George Miller shot and killed Lake Ewing on the street. The men had had many quarrels and several shooting affrays, and were in attendance on court as a consequence of these troubles. Miller used a double-barreled shotgun. Some shot struck Henry Abell, foreman of the grand jury, in the neck.

BURNED TO DEATH.

Two Men Lose Their Lives in a Blazing Barn on Centre Avenue.

At 2:30 this morning some person entered the barn at Centre avenue and Taylor street with a lighted candle and ignited some hay.

In a few moments the entire building was enveloped in flames. An alarm was sounded, but the firemen could not check the flames, which fed upon the highly combustible contents of the barn.

Fred Osdell, an expressman about 50 years old, who has a family living at No. 296 Centre avenue, was sleeping in the barn with an unknown companion, a young man. Neither awoke, and both were burned to death. The bodies were taken to the morgue. A horse was also destroyed.

MEISSONIER'S WAGGISH GARDENER.

New York *Sun*: Meissonier had a gardener who was a good botanist and a great wag. He knew the seeds of all sorts of plants, and Meissonier was always trying and always failing to puzzle him.

"I have got him now," said Meissonier to some friends at a dinner party, and he showed them a package of the roe of dried herrings. Then he sent for the gardener. All the guests smiled. The gardener arrived.

"Do you know these seeds?" Meissonier asked.

The gardener examined them with great attention.

"Oh, yes," said he at last, "that is the seed of the polpus fluximas—a very rare tropical plant."

A smile of triumph lighted the face of Meissonier.

"How long will it take the seed to come up?" he asked.

"Fifteen days," said the gardener.

At the end of the fifteen days the guests were once more at table. After dinner the gardener was announced.

"M. Meissonier," he said, "the plants are above the ground."

"Oh, this is a little too much," said the great painter, and all went out into the garden to behold the botanical wonder.

The gardener lifted up a glass bell, under which was a little bed carefully made, and in which three rows of red herrings were sticking up their heads. The laugh was against Meissonier. He discharged the gardener, but took him back next day.

AN INTELLIGENT GOAT.

The San Diego (Cal.) *Herald* relates an incident displaying remarkable intelligence on the part of a goat. A citizen of the place has two goats, and to prevent their doing injury to the gardens of the neighbors one is usually picketed out, the other never leaving its mate. The other day one was picketed some distance from home, and at evening the loose goat came running to the house, making a bleating noise of distress and scratching against the gate, and after drawing attention would run off in the direction where the other one was picketed. This operation was repeated three times, when the owner concluded that something was the matter, and started in the direction indicated. Nothing could exceed the joy of the goat, manifested by jumping and frisking about, and it led the way to the spot where the other one was. Here the picketed animal was found to be in a precarious position. It had climbed a tree stump, and the picket rope had caught in a broken limb, and the goat's fore feet were held entirely off the ground. He was quickly released, when the goat that gave the alarm repeated its demonstrations of joy, and showed its affections for its mate by rubbing against it and licking it.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

To the Consumptive.—Wilbor's Compound of Cod-Liver Oil and Lime, without possessing the very nauseating flavor of the article as heretofore used, is endowed by the phosphate of lime with a healing property which renders the oil doubly efficacious. Remarkable testimonials of its efficacy can be shown. Sold by A. B. Wilbor, chemist, Boston, and all druggists.

House-cleaning time calls loudly for sensible aids and finds Sapolio the best of all.

Chas. Gossage & Co.
State and Washington-sts.

A HOSIERY SALE

Of unusual interest to purchasers will be begun at our Ladies' Hosiery Dept. today. The goods are mainly our own importation of this year, and contain many desirable goods that a backward season has left in greater surplus than we desire. Among the VARIOUS LOTS will be found some

Unparalleled Bargains.

LOT 1.
Imported and Fancy Striped Cotton of different weights at 35c pair.

LOT 2.
Fine Grade Fancy and Striped Rib'd and Plain Cotton, new styles, 45c.

LOT 3.
Our own importation and designs in Finest Summer Grade Cotton, 50c, 65c, 75c.

LOT 4.
Genuine Brilliant Lisle, Black and Colored, 45c.

LOT 5.
Finest French and English Solid Brilliant Lisle, embracing all the popular shades, 65c; worth $1.00.

LOT 6.
Pure Silk (no imitation), $1.50; worth $2.50.

Also a large variety of Solid Stripes, Fancy and Emb'd Th'd Silk, reduced from 50 to 75 per cent under importation prices.

Chas. Gossage & Co.
State and Washington-sts.

Carson, Pirie & Co.,
Madison and Peoria-sts.

ASTONISHING REDUCTIONS.

SUITS & WRAPS.

LADIES' SILK SUITS.

$12 Suits.....reduced from $18
$15 Suits.....reduced from $22
$16 Suits.....reduced from $25

"Cashmere Combination Suits."

$6.75.....reduced from $12
$8.75.....reduced from

NORTHWEST NEWS.

An Insect Pest at Shelbyville, Ill.—Flower-Day at Joliet Penitentiary.

Deaf Mutes Learning to Talk—The Beechers and Their Indianapolis Friends—Marriages.

Medical Convention—Liquor Prosecutions in Wisconsin—The Minnesota Farmers' Alliance—New Military Division.

ILLINOIS.

MYRIADS OF INSECTS.

SHELBYVILLE, Ill., June 10.—[Special.]—The leaves and branches of the maple-trees in this city present a remarkable appearance. They are covered almost entirely with what on first sight appears to be a sort of fungus, but which on a closer examination proves to be a living insect. The animals have a peculiar attraction for bees, which swarm around them incessantly. The pests have not visited this section before in years. The trees to which they fasten themselves die in a few days.

ELDER PUETTE'S CASE.

The resignation of Elder Puette, the Christian minister charged with unministerial conduct, has been accepted by his late congregation, which has also withdrawn fellowship. Mr. Puette bitterly denies all charges reflecting upon him as a man and minister, and proposes to clear himself in a suit at law.

[Mr. Puette was charged with improper conduct with a servant-girl. He declined to defend himself and tendered his resignation.]

FLOWERS FOR PRISONERS.

JOLIET, Ill., June 10.—[Special.]—The Flower Mission of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union went to the prison today, where they were met by the Warden and conducted to the chapel, where they witnessed the religious exercises conducted for the prisoners. About 9 o'clock this morning members came in from surrounding places with baskets of flowers, which, added to the large quantities contributed by the ladies of this city, were made into bouquets and carried to the prison this afternoon. There were 1,430 bouquets—one for each prisoner. The convicts were greatly pleased.

A BUSINESS-MAN'S SUICIDE.

DANVILLE, Ill., June 10.—[Special.]—Mr. C. F. Lesure, a successful business-man and of prominent family connections, committed suicide this morning by shooting himself through the head. It is supposed that he was laboring under temporary insanity.

MILITIA NOTES.

ROCKFORD, Ill., June 10.—[Special.]—Capt. J. W. Bartlett, Adjutant of the Third Regiment, I. N. G., was today unanimously elected Major of the regiment.

The Rockford City Grays, Capt. F. C. Pierce, go to Dubuque this month to the National encampment.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 10.—[Special.]—Licenses to incorporate stock companies were issued by the Secretary of State today as follows: The S. W. Roth Printing & Stationery Company, at Chicago; capital stock, $6,000; incorporators, S. W. Roth, Pliny F. Smith, and John H. Whipple. The Brachvogel & Press Manufacturing Company of Chicago; capital stock, $15,000; to manufacture moldings, picture-frames, and mirrors; incorporators, Adam J. Press, Christina Brachvogel, and Charles H. Brachvogel.

RIDGELY—CLARK.

The marriage of Edward Ridgely, son of Charles Ridgely, of the Springfield Iron-Works, and Miss Fannie Clark, daughter of H. F. Clark, of the Wabash Railroad, occurred here this afternoon.

DEATH OF MRS. JANE GOODRICH.

JOLIET, Ill., June 10.—Mrs. Jane Goodrich, a sister of Judge C. H. Weeks, of this city, and a resident of this county since her childhood, died yesterday at her home in Lockport.

WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY COMMENCEMENT.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., June 10.—[Special.]—The commencement week of the Illinois Wesleyan University opened in Amie Chapel this afternoon. This evening Prof. G. W. Brown, of Jacksonville, delivered the annual address to the class.

A CRAZY MAN CAPTURED.

For some weeks a crazy man named George Johnson has been roaming over McLean County creating the greatest alarm among timid people. This afternoon he was captured, and will be sent to Jacksonville. He formerly was quite a rich farmer, but it is said lost his money speculating.

KILLED BY THE CARS.

Anderson Wiley, a prominent citizen of Colfax, this county, was killed this morning by being run over by the cars. He attempted to cross the track with a team.

EXERCISES AT THE INSTITUTE FOR DEAF MUTES.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., June 10.—At the Illinois Institution for Deaf Mutes this morning a large audience witnessed the closing exercises of the thirty-ninth term. Three of the graduates, Emma Hayden, of Jacksonville; Julia Hoerner, of Waterloo; and Eva Owen, of Chesterfield, read their own essays with sufficiently distinct articulation to be heard and understood by all. Truly wonderful accomplishment. The essays of the others were read by their teachers. Diplomas and honorable discharges were given the class by Dr. Gillett, the Superintendent. The institution will now close for the usual summer vacation.

INDIANA.

BEECHER'S SALARY AT INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 10.—[Special.]—In reply to the charges by Mrs. Beecher that Henry Ward Beecher was underpaid for his services as pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church the receipts given by Mr. Beecher have been unearthed, and show that instead of $6000 he was paid $1,000 as agreed upon, and besides was given the use of two houses.

THE STATE MEDICAL SOCIETY.

The Indiana State Medical Society assembled today, with only a small attendance. Dr. S. E. Munford, of Princeton, presided. The Secretary reported 1,128 members, a gain of seventy-six. There are yet fourteen counties to be heard from, which it is estimated will report 200 members, thereby increasing the paying membership to 1,200. Since the last meeting auxiliary societies have been organized in Huntington, Porter, Switzerland, Washington, and Whitley Counties. The sessions will be devoted to the discussion and presentation of papers.

CRIMINALS SENTENCED.

DELPHI, Ind., June 10.—[Special.]—George Moore, a stranger, was yesterday fined and given a two years' term in the penitentiary for a $4 forgery.

MADISON, Ind., June 10.—[Special.]—Peter Joyce, who murdered Squire Sanders at Vevay Memorial-Day, was today sentenced to nine years' imprisonment. A motion for a new trial was overruled by Judge Allison.

LAYING THE CORNERSTONE OF THE NEW INDIANA UNIVERSITY.

BLOOMINGTON, Ind., June 10.—[Special.]—The cornerstone of the new Indiana University buildings to be completed by Dec. 1 was laid today with interesting ceremonies and great enthusiasm. Owing to the rain the people were compelled to adjourn to the auditorium of the Methodist Church where visitors and citizens gathered, crowding the room to the utmost. Among those present were Gov. Porter, the Hon. D. D. Banta, Maj. Mitchell, and the Rev. J. S. Jencks, all of whom took part. Gov. Porter spoke on the Commonwealth, referring to its progress in wealth and culture. At 5 o'clock the stone was laid by the Governor. The buildings are to take the place of those destroyed by lightning last July. One is for natural history and scientific purposes, the other for chemical and general instruction.

WISCONSIN.

WEDDING OF CHICAGO PEOPLE.

WAUKESHA, Wis., June 10.—[Special.]—F. E. Gibbs and Miss Ella K. Wheeler, both of Chicago, were married here at the residence of the bride's grandfather by the Rev. Mr. Jolliffe. Mr. and Mrs. Gibbs left on the evening train for Chicago.

YOUNG BURGLARS SENTENCED.

William Case Peart and George Tognette, the two lads convicted of burglary last week, were today sentenced by Judge Sloan to three years each in the State Prison.

DEATH OF MRS. GEN. MILLS.

MADISON, Wis., June 10.—[Special.]—Mrs. Maria Louisa Mills, wife of Gen. Simeon Mills, died at her home here this morning. Mrs. Mills was 69 years of age and the oldest female pioneer in Dane County, having arrived in Madison with her husband in 1838.

LIQUOR PROSECUTIONS—QUEER "TEMPERANCE" WITNESSES.

The Law-and-Order League imported two spies from Green County named John Mears and W. C. Pease, and the result is that this morning five prominent saloonkeepers were arraigned before the Municipal Court for violating the Sunday Liquor law. One pleaded guilty and was fined $5 and costs, but the others will stand trial. Tomorrow morning twelve other liquor-dealers will be arraigned, having been arrested today. It seems that Mears and Pease went the rounds of all open saloons last Sunday, drinking freely at their bars. One of them testified in court today that he drank over thirty glasses of beer and whisky during the day. The informers were followed from the court-room this noon by an excited mob of saloonists and friends of the latter, who threatened them with personal violence. Mears and Pease were obliged to take refuge in the office of the attorney of the Law and Order League, and will be kept under police protection until the prosecutions are concluded and they can be sent out of town. Feeling runs high on the subject, but no violence is apprehended by the authorities.

THE FOX MYSTERY.

PORD DU LAC, Wis., June 10.—[Special.]—The continuation of the inquest on the body of Mrs. Fox was to have taken place at New Cassel this morning, but owing to the non-appearance of the District-Attorney the case was adjourned until Thursday at 10 o'clock. The finding of Mrs. Fox's body in a decomposed condition is apt to obliterate any trace that might have been found regarding the manner of her death.

PROF. UNDERHILL'S DEATH.

JANESVILLE, Wis., June 10.—N. C. Underhill, Professor of Music in the Wisconsin Institute for the Blind, in this city, died last night, aged 29 years. His home was at New London, Ohio, where his remains will be sent tomorrow for burial.

MINNESOTA.

DR. GEORGE LECTURES AT MINNEAPOLIS.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 10.—[Special.]—At the Commencement exercises at Hamline University today the Rev. Dr. A. C. George, of the Langley Avenue Methodist Church, Chicago, lectured before the united literary societies of the university. There was a large audience present, including many from Minneapolis and St. Paul. The subject was "Higher Education in a Republic." The speaker showed that a high education consisted in a moral education sanctified by religious faith. He advocated the ededucation of the sexes as being a part of a high education.

MEETING OF THE FARMERS' STATE ALLIANCE.

MANKATO, Minn., June 10.—[Special.]—The Farmers' State Alliance convened in the opera-house this afternoon at 1 o'clock and was called to order by the President, Mr. G. W. Sprague, of Prospect, Fillmore County, who in a brief speech set forth the objects of the convention, and gave a short history of the growth of the organization. The first alliance was formed April 15, 1880, in Cook County, Illinois, and it was voted to grant a charter to any seven farmers applying for one. The first charter was granted to Moultor No. 1, Norse No. 1, also Cook County. Farmers met at Chicago and organized a general alliance, with authority to make its own laws. It now numbers 200,000 members, including eight State organizations. The object of the present meeting is to consult, combine, and determine measures looking to the relief and advantage of agriculture and the overthrow of monopolies. A Committee on Credentials was appointed, who reported forty-five delegates representing twenty-three alliances, Grangers', and farmers' associations and seventeen counties. Many more delegates are expected to arrive in time for the session of tomorrow. After the report of the Committee on Credentials a long discussion arose in regard to a proposed amendment to the by-laws, which reached an end only at the time of adjournment. The Hon. Ignatius Donnelly will address the alliance tomorrow afternoon.

THE BUNMARK MURDER.

DULUTH, Minn., June 10.—[Special.]—The murder of Mrs. Fred Bunmark at Hermantown today was one of the most revolting crimes in the annals of Northern Minnesota. The body was mutilated in the most shocking manner. There was also a bullet wound in her head, and lying at short distance off was a revolver and some cartridges. The only clew to the deed is a darkened shirt, which may be identified. It is evident that the woman made a terrible resistance, as the ground was all torn up around where the body lay. For several days prior to the murder a couple of fellows had been seen prowling around the neighborhood, and it is suspected by some that they are the guilty parties. The funeral took place this afternoon.

MICHIGAN.

NOTABLE STATUES.

DETROIT, Mich., June 10.—[Special.]—The statues of La Salle, Cadillac, Marquette, and Father Richard, which are to adorn the city-hall tower, are finished, and Bela Hubbard formally presented them by letter to the Council this evening.

TRAVELING-MEN'S CONVENTION.

The annual meeting of the Travelers' Protective Association of the United States is to be held in this city Friday and Saturday of this week. Members intending to be present are requested to telegraph that fact to F. T. Collner, Detroit, in order that adequate provision may be made for their reception and entertainment. The attendance promises to be very large.

DISAGREEMENT OF A JURY.

John Considine, accused of the murder of Tom Britton in Detroit a couple of weeks ago, was tried this morning in the Recorder's Court. The jury disagreed.

IOWA.

DEATH OF PATRICK M'GEEHAN.

DUBUQUE, Ia., June 10.—[Special.]—Patrick McGeehan, a prominent farmer of Asbury, in this county, died last night, aged 78 years. He was a resident of this county for forty years.

THE WAR BETWEEN THE WHISKY MEN.

DES MOINES, Ia., June 10.—The International Distillery case is assuming important proportions. The pool members and their lawyers were arrested for conspiracy to injure the business of the distillery, and today an application for an injunction will be heard to restrain further interference with the distillery, on the ground that the 3,500 cattle feeding there will starve.

DEMISE OF ROGER WOLCOTT.

MISSOURI VALLEY, Ia., June 10.—[Special.]—Roger Wolcott, aged 72, died last night. He was one of the wealthiest and most highly esteemed citizens of Western Iowa.

KANSAS.

A NEW MILITARY DISTRICT.

LEAVENWORTH, Kas., June 10.—[Special.]—Gen. Auger, commander of the Department of the Missouri, issued an order today making a military district of that portion of the Indian Territory between the Cimarron River and the southern boundary of Kansas and west of the ninety-sixth meridian, including Fort Reno. Col. Edward Hatch takes command, with ample powers and force to clear the Oklahoma territory of settlers and invaders.

PETROLEUM REPORT.

TITUSVILLE, Pa., June 10.—[Special.]—Below are the statements of the National Transit Company, the United Pipe-Lines, and the Tidewater Pipe-Line for the month of May. They show considerable increase in stocks, which in itself is no remarkable fact, but certainly requires some explanation when considered in conjunction with the positive assurances made to the trade every new moon by "reliable parties" that the production of the region is rapidly declining, and that oil cannot be produced profitably much below $1. The amount of petroleum now above ground is as follows: With the National Transit Company, 38,236,941; with the United Pipe-Lines, 180,557; with the Tidewater Pipe-Line, 2,725,343; total, 4,114,841. May acceptances and certificates, $29,285,000; credit balances, $6,856,885; total liabilities, $35,641,885; gross stocks, 38,236,941; surplus, 3,595,055; receipts from all sources, 2,150,816; total deliveries, 1,543,756.

DISASTERS AT SEA.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., June 10.—The schooner Six Brothers was lost at Baccadieu, and the Captain and thirteen men were drowned.

The steamship Plover, dispatched by the Newfoundland Executive to rescue the crew of the sealing bring Confederate, has returned. Captain Emanuel reports Notre Dame Bay firmly packed with heavy floe ice, and the Confederate lying helpless on the ice thirteen miles north of Fogo. He succeeded in getting within twelve miles of her and rescued forty-five of her crew after the latter had undergone terrible hardships and suffering. The Plover was then forced to retire, leaving twenty-nine men behind in the neighborhood of the wreck.

RAILROADS.

Trouble Threatened on Business West of the Missouri and Among the Northwest Lines.

East-Bound Dead Freight and Live-Stock Percentages Under the New Award—Missouri River Rates.

Prospects of a Serious War West of the Missouri River, and Also on Northwestern Business.

After the late meetings of the Transcontinental Association and the Western roads in this city it was the general opinion that the principal troubles regarding the California, Utah, Colorado, and Nebraska business had been overcome, and that amicable relations between the roads west of the Missouri would soon be restored. During the last few days, however, matters have taken such a shape as to destroy all those hopes, and the indications now are that a serious war on business to and from all points west of the Missouri River will have to be fought before amicable relations between the various roads interested in that business can be restored. The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé has given official notice of its withdrawal from both the Transcontinental and the Utah Traffic Association, and the Colorado pool has been inoperative for some time past. An agreement has lately been made between the Union Pacific and the Burlington regarding Nebraska business, but it is not believed that it will be carried out. The Burlington people complain that the Eastern allies of the Union Pacific are cutting the Nebraska rates now in violation of that agreement and the Western Trunk Line Association roads make the same charge against the Burlington. Under these circumstances it is not probable that Nebraska rates will be any better maintained than Colorado, Utah, and California rates. The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé and the Burlington seem to stand together in this matter, and they take the ground that it will not be possible to maintain any pooling or traffic agreements west of the Missouri River so long as the Western Trunk-Line Association remains in existence and the Eastern allies of the Union Pacific have the right to make west-bound rates over the Union Pacific. The Santa Fé and Burlington seem to be determined to break up the tripartite compact, even at the risk of bringing on a disastrous war on rates. The Western Trunk-Line Association roads, on the other hand, will rather go to war than abandon their combinations with the Union Pacific.

The indications also are that the Northwestern lines will have to engage in a disastrous war before they will be able to adjust their difficulties and carry out their new pooling agreement. So far all attempts to adjust the troubles with the Lake Superior Transit Comany and the Diamond Joe Line of Upper Mississippi River steamers have failed and there seems to be no alternative left for the Northwestern lines but to meet the lake and river rates. A meeting of the Northwestern Traffic Association will be held tomorrow to discuss those troubles, but no hopes are entertained that the difficulties can be adjusted.

New Award of East-Bound Dead Freight and Live-Stock Percentages.

As is generally known, the percentages for the east-bound pool from Chicago awarded by the Board of Arbitration about two months ago could not be carried into effect because the arbitrators did not include in their award the business from points in Cook County outside of Chicago, and did not place dressed beef with live stock as required by a resolution passed by the Joint Executive. Therefore the question of east-bound percentages both on dead freight and live stock was referred back to Commissioner Fink with instructions to recommend new percentages in accordance with the new ruling. Commissioner Fink has had the matter under advisement ever since, and yesterday he announced the new percentages. The figures differ materially from those awarded by the arbitrators, and it is likely that some of the roads will appeal from Commissioner Fink's decision and the Board of Arbitration will again be called upon to make a new award. In the meantime, however, the new percentages just announced by Commissioner Fink will have to be carried out, and if the Board of Arbitration occupies as much time in deliberating over the matter as it did before it will take until next January before they will be ready to give their decision. The Chicago & Grand Trunk fares best under the new award of Commissioner Fink both on dead freight and live stock, while the Vanderbilt lines are the heaviest losers. The Pennsylvania also suffers a reduction. The increase in the Grand Trunk's percentages is due to the heavy business it takes at Blue Island and its large dressed-beef business, which was not included in the old percentages. Still, the Vanderbilt and Pennsylvania lines will, no doubt, claim to have been unjustly treated, and they are likely to kick up a row over the matter.

Commissioner Fink's new award of dead-freight percentages is as follows:

	Old.	New.
Michigan Central	23.0	19.6
Lake Shore	18.5	16.0
Fort Wayne	17.5	19.0
Pan-Handle	9.0	8.1
Baltimore & Ohio	6.0	6.6
Nickel-Plate	7.0	7.6
Chicago & Atlantic	10.0	9.0
Chicago & Grand Trunk	12.0	14.7

The new award of live-stock percentages is as follows:

	Old.	New.
Michigan Central	17.0	17.5
Lake Shore	16.0	16.0
Fort Wayne	17.5	19.0
Pan-Handle	14.0	12.2
Baltimore & Ohio	9.0	8.1
Nickel-Plate	5.5	6.1
Chicago & Atlantic	7.0	4.7
Chicago & Grand Trunk	10.0	9.7

New Freight Rates from Missouri River Points.

Commissioner J. W. Midgley, of the Southwestern Railway Association, has just issued a new freight tariff on business from Leavenworth, St. Joseph, Atchison, and Kansas City to St. Louis, Chicago, Peoria, Toledo, and Detroit, taking effect June 16.

The new rates from the above-named Missouri River points to Chicago and Peoria are as follows: First class, 90 cents; second class, 75 cents; third class, 60 cents; fourth class, 35 cents; fifth class, 30 cents; sixth class, 25 cents; class A, 32½ cents; class B, 29½ cents; classes C and D, 23 cents; dressed beef, hogs, and mutton, in refrigerator cars, 39½ cents; ores, 19 cents; hardwoods, 22 cents; wheat, 25 cents; corn, rye, oats, and barley, 20 cents; hay, 20 cents; wool, unpressed, in sacks or bales, any quantity, 60 cents; wool, machine-pressed, in bales, L. C. L., 75 cents; same, in car-loads, minimum weight 20,000 pounds, 40 cents; horses and mules, $67.50 per car; cattle and calves, $65 per car; hogs, single deck, $42.50; sheep, single deck, $40 per car.

Dressed beef, hogs, and mutton carried in ordinary box cars will be charged five cents per 100 pounds less than the rates quoted on shipments in refrigerator cars. Men in charge of live stock will be passed subject to the following rules: One man, each way, in charge of two cars; two men, each way, in charge of four cars; three men, each way, in charge of six cars or more. Commissioner Midgley has also issued a circular giving through rates and divisions from points in Kansas to Mississippi River points and Chicago.

A Competitor of the Memphis & Little Rock.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., June 10.—[Special.]—The Iron Mountain Railroad is making a survey through the State with a view of constructing a branch road from Beebe, Ark., to Memphis, Tenn. The road will pass through White, Prairie, Woodruff, St. Francis, and Crittenden Counties. The route is almost parallel with, and is in direct opposition to, the Memphis & Little Rock. The roadbed through St. Francis basin will be placed above obstruction by overflow, thus obviating the annual interruption of traffic to which the Memphis & Little Rock has been subjected, and will give an outlet between the northeast and southwest during all seasons. The building of this road is the result of the recent suit between Russell Sage and the bondholders of the Memphis & Little Rock, in which the bondholders defeated Sage and succeeded in throwing the road into the hands of a Receiver, thus severing the Memphis link of the Gould systems. It will be remembered that Gould, on receipt of the news of the decision of the court in the matter of a Receiver, declared he would have a road of his own between Little Rock and Memphis. The distance will be a few miles greater, but the route is claimed to be more advantageous. Construction work is to be commenced at once.

Suit Against the Illinois Central for Unjust Discrimination.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 10.—[Special.]—The Attorney-General today commenced suit in the Sangamon County Circuit Court against the Illinois Central Railroad. The action is for unjust discrimination, and damages are placed at $100,000. The case is based on the complaint of S. R. Moore, of Kankakee, that a charge of 16 cents per 100 pounds on fourth-class freight from Chicago to Kankakee had been made, while 10 cents per 100 pounds was charged on the same class of goods shipped at the same time from Chicago to Matteon, a greater distance. The Railroad and Warehouse Commission investigated the charges, and, finding them true, ordered the Attorney-General to bring suit under the law, which he has accordingly done.

The Toledo & Indianapolis.

TOLEDO, O., June 10.—[Special.]—The time schedule of the Toledo & Indianapolis Road, which runs from this city to Findlay, O., had a narrow escape from annihilation in the United States Court this morning. The matter before the court was a motion from the Pennsylvania Company for the return of two passenger coaches and a baggage-car which are being used by the Toledo & Indianapolis, and for which no rent is paid. In the course of the hearing Judge Baxter took occasion to say that the parties who built the road undertook to do so without anything. Judge Baxter said he thought it would be better to return the Pennsylvania Company their property and stop the operations of the road, but he finally allowed the case to stand for three months.

Toledo, Cincinnati & St. Louis.

BOSTON, Mass., June 10.—The Toledo, Cincinnati & St. Louis (Southeastern Division) Railroad bondholders voted unanimously to add the name of Austin Corbin to their committee. Subsequently the Iron Division income bondholders appointed a committee to confer with the first-mortgage bondholders' committee with a view to ascertain their rights exactly and protect them.

Miscellaneous Items.

Emigrant-Agent Powell, of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Company, started from Milwaukee on a business trip to Europe yesterday.

Mr. C. C. Jenkins has been appointed General Freight and Passenger Agent of the Pontiac, Oxford & Port Austin, with headquarters at Pontiac, Mich.

The Chicago & Grand Trunk from June 6 to June 9, inclusive, brought here thirty-four car-loads of European emigrants, bound for points in the West and Northwest.

The Escandon party of Mexicans, eighteen in number, will arrive this afternoon at 2:15 by the Burlington in the special Pullman car, "The Zacatecas." They will remain but a short time and proceed direct to the East.

The General Freight Agent of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway announces that all freight, including perishable property, destined to points on or reached by the Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway should be way-billed to Blue Island. This also applies to business consigned in care of the Great Eastern, West Shore, Commercial Express, and National Dispatch Fast-Freight Lines.

The Burlington continues to cut into the Union Pacific territory. It has just completed and opened for business its extension to Grand Island, Neb., one of the best Union Pacific points. By July 1 it will complete the Concordia Branch, which strikes the Union Pacific at several points. This line runs from Odell, Neb., to Concordia, Kas., passing the St. Joe & Western at Hanover, the Central Branch Union Pacific at Washington, and strikes the Kansas Pacific at Concordia. The new line is seventy miles long.

The Rock Island informs agents and connecting lines that applications for some concessions in rates on exhibits having been received from the World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exposition, to be held at New Orleans from the first Monday in December, 1884, to May 31, 1885, and from the National Educational Association, which holds its annual meeting at Madison, Wis., July 15, the company will charge on all exhibits forwarded over its lines full tariff rates, but such exhibits, if unsold and reshipped within thirty days after the close of the exhibition, will be returned free.

The Marquette & Western Railroad was opened for freight traffic June 9, and will soon be opened for passenger traffic between Marquette and Ishpeming, and will connect with nearly every iron-mine in the vicinity of Ishpeming and Negaunee. The road will be operated in connection with the Detroit, Mackinac & Marquette Railroad, so as to form practically one line from Point St. Ignace to Ishpeming. The following officers of the Detroit, Mackinac & Marquette will also represent the Marquette & Western: D. McCool, General Superintendent; F. Milligan, General Freight and Passenger Agent; E. W. Allen, Auditor and Receiving Cashier.

Commissioner Vining, of the Western Trunk Line Association, gives notice that hereafter a deduction of five cents per 100 pounds on freight in less than car-loads, and two cents per 100 pounds, but not less than $5 per car, for car-load lots, will be made from the current published rates from St. Louis to destination in rebilling from St. Louis to Council Bluffs or points on the Union Pacific reached via Council Bluffs, this deduction being made to cover the cost of transfer from East St. Louis to St. Louis, and thus equalize the total charges at destination with the amount which would have been charged if the freight had been billed from point of shipment to East St. Louis and thence rebilled to destination.

THE GALLOWS.

Two Men Hanged in Canada for the Crime of Murder.

PICTON, Ont., June 10.—[Special.]—Joseph Tompsett and George Lowder were hanged in the county jail here this morning for the murder of Peter Lazier. The execution took place inside the jail, and was witnessed by about two dozen, including officials. The drop was six feet six inches. A few minutes before 8 o'clock, the hour fixed for the execution, the hangman entered the cells of the doomed men and pinioned their arms. The procession to the gallows then formed, headed by the hangman, followed by the Sheriff and the Rev. Mr. Loucks reading aloud a prayer. Then came the condemned men. Tompsett looked calm and collected. Before the ropes were adjusted, while on the trap, he turned so as to clasp Lowder's hand, and said: "Good-by, George." Lowder said: "Good-by." The Rev. Mr. Loucks, the Church of England Minister, led in a short prayer, after concluding which he said: "Sheriff, I think these men want to say something." The Sheriff directed the hangman to remove the black caps. Tompsett said nothing. Lowder said if they knew what they were doing they would not do it, and then began praying. He prayed for some minutes. As soon as he ceased the hangman adjusted the caps and drew the bolt. Pulsations of the hearts were perceptible until thirteen minutes after they fell, when the surgeon pronounced them dead. The bodies were cut down and buried in one grave in the jail-yard. Neither of the unfortunate men admitted his guilt at any time. Lowder left a letter with his minister, with the request that it be published, in which he solemnly affirms his innocence.

[The evening of Dec. 21, 1883, Peter Lazier called at the residence of Gilbert Jones, a mile west of Bloomfield, to spend the night. Mr. Lazier was a commercial traveler in the employ of Patterson Bros., Belleville, and was 58 years of age. The family retired at 10 o'clock, but were disturbed shortly after by a rapping at the door. Mrs. Jones arose and, on opening the door was confronted by two masked men—one of whom was armed with a shotgun and the other with a revolver. They forced her back into the house and demanded money. Mrs. Jones screamed for help, and Mr. Lazier came to her assistance. He was shot dead by the man who carried the revolver, the bullet penetrating the heart. Before Mr. Jones could get up the murderers had fled. It was known that the latter had $200 in the house, and it was undoubtedly for the purpose of securing this that the attempt was made. The main circumstance which led to the arrest of the men executed was tracks plainly discernible in the snow, which led from the scene of the crime directly to Tomsett's house and from there to Lowder's house, the boots of both men fitting the impressions.]

THE NEBRASKA CENTRAL ROAD.

OMAHA, Neb., June 10.—[Special.]—The Nebraska Central Railway project, which has been apparently lying dormant since its incorporation last February, returned to life today, when the books of the company were opened at Oakland and the entire stock—$15,000,000—was taken by Messrs. Lawson & Shearman, representing the Canal & Railway Construction Company, of London, who paid down ten per cent.

THE MT. PULASKI MURDERS.

J. H. Hall, William Ferris, and Belle Hall on Trial—The Jury Completed.

LINCOLN, Ill., June 10.—[Special.]—The Mount Pulaski triple murder trial now occupies the attention of the Circuit Court. The defendants are J. H. Hall, William Ferris, and Belle Hall. The latter is the wife of Hall, and Ferris is her brother. Hall, in a dark-blue suit with white buttonhole bouquet, chin whiskers, and shaven face, looked like a swell. He is 42 years old today. Ferris is little more than a boy and has anything but a hard look. Belle Hall is a nice-appearing woman of about 35. She was a little gaudily dressed in a purple-velvet sack and wore a large bouquet. Each of the defendants has a separate attorney. S. L. Wallace looks after Hall's interests, State Senator Walker, of Clarksville, has Ferris' case in hand, and Mr. Bench, of Carpenter-Burns fame, represents Mrs. Hall. The usual arrangements to work the sympathy dodge have not been overlooked. Two babies, one the child of Ferris, coo and prattle while anxious mothers are extremely careful that the jury get the full benefit of it. Senator Walker, on behalf of Ferris, filed an affidavit and made a motion for a separate trial. The morning was consumed in hearing arguments on this motion, which Judge Herdman finally overruled.

The selection of a jury commenced after dinner, and before supper the following were accepted: James McShane, Silas Clark, George Barr, John Evans, S. B. Gresham, Andrew Roberts, William Adams, and J. M. Sullivan, all farmers from different parts of this county. A night session was held, and at 9 o'clock the jury was completed by the acceptance of Ben Gaddis, John Strong, J. T. Musick, and L. P. Wright. Court adjourned until morning, when the case will be opened by the prosecution.

[Friday, Aug. 13, 1882, Charles McMahon, a farmer aged about 45, and his two hired hands—Bob Matheny, aged 21, and John Carlock, a young boy of 17—were seen making grain on McMahon's place, near Mount Pulaski, in Logan County, Ill. Sunday forenoon two neighbors called at McMahon's to return a horse that had broken into their premises, when they discovered the house deserted and the stack of grain and the wagons just as they had been left Friday night. They began searching the premises, and soon came upon the body of Carlock, about 300 yards from the house, in some tall grass, with his head and feet bound, a gag in his mouth, his eyes blindfolded, and his throat cut from ear to ear. They at once gave the alarm, and after searching some hours the bodies of McMahon and Matheny were also found, both with hands tied behind them, feet bound, blindfolded, and throats cut the same as Carlock. The parties were tied by the legs so as to allow them to step some eight or ten inches, and had evidently been marched from the house to the place where they were killed. McMahon was a bachelor worth perhaps $10,000. No money had been left in the house by the murderers, and McMahon's gold watch was also missing. Suspicion at once fell upon J. H. Hall, who had led a rough life in Texas, and who was thought well-armed for the work. He was finally arrested in St. Louis. The different rewards offered for the arrest of the perpetrators of the tragedy aggregated $10,000, which greatly stimulated detectives.]

MILWAUKEE.

A Brilliant Wedding.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 10.—[Special.]—One of the most brilliant weddings known in this city in many years took place tonight, the bride being Miss Margaret Jackson Sanderson, daughter of Edward Sanderson, the millionaire miller, and the groom being Capt. Otto W. Budd, of the United States Army. The ceremony took place at the All Saints' Cathedral and was conducted in the English military style. The Rt.-Rev. Hugh Miller Thompson, Bishop of Mississippi, officiated, assisted by the Rev. Dr. William Bliss Ashley and the Rev. Charles Stanley Lester, of this city. The bride was attended by Miss Ames and Miss Fanita Hayward, of St. Louis; Miss Parker, of New Orleans, and Miss Goodrich, Miss Lillian Carpenter, Miss Mary Van Dyke, and the bride's two sisters, Carol and Bessie, of this city. The groom's "best man" was Lieut. Hugh J. McGrath, of the Fourth Cavalry. The other gentlemen in the retinue were Lieuts. Colon Angur, Eugene J. Spencer, and Edwin P. Andrus; Messrs. Mitchell, Scott, and John Rankin, of St. Louis; George A. Willetts, of Chicago; and Bradley G. Ashley, of this city. Capt. A. Rose Houston, of this city, acted as master of ceremonies. The Cathedral was magnificently decorated with flowers and filled with a brilliant assemblage representing the highest circles of society in this city, Chicago, St. Louis, and other large cities of the country. Among those present were Miss Lucy F. M. Pare, of Virginia; Miss Bryan, of Chicago; Mrs. Ames and Mr. and Mrs. Turner, of St. Louis; Mrs. Col. E. Milner, of Detroit. The ceremony was followed by a wedding supper at the house of the lady's father.

Capt. and Mrs. Budd started on the late train for the East, where they will spend a month or six weeks in a tour among mountain and seaside resorts. Returning to Milwaukee they will spend a fortnight with the bride's parents. Their return will be the occasion of a brilliant wedding reception, which will be tendered them by Mr. and Mrs. Sanderson. Miss Sanderson has been one of the belles of the Northwest. Capt. Budd belongs to an old and distinguished Maryland family. Before going into the army he spent three years abroad. He was commissioned in the Fourth Cavalry Regiment in 1864, joining it in the spring of 1869. From that time until the present his service has been almost entirely upon the distant frontier, as the Fourth Cavalry, under Gen. McKenzie, has been almost incessantly engaged in Indian campaigns. Capt. Budd's regiment is now on the march to Arizona, where he will join it next fall, taking station at Fort Grant. Fort Grant, Ari., is to be the future home of the Captain and his wife.

Proceedings of the Masonic Grand Lodge of Wisconsin.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 10.—[Special.]—The Masonic Grand Lodge of Wisconsin met in this city this afternoon. The report of the Trustees was submitted, and the document was found to deal largely and in an interesting manner on what the Trustees call "the trouble experienced by this Grand Lodge by reason of the discrepancy in the accounts of some of its late officers." The report refers at length to a resolution passed at the last communication of the Grand Lodge instructing the Board of Trustees to ascertain "if the late Grand Secretary, John W. Woodhull, and his bondsmen are legally liable to the Grand Lodge and the several financial responsibilities of the said late Grand Secretary and his said bondsmen; also the propriety and expediency of instituting legal proceedings to collect the amount due, and of prosecuting criminally the said John W. Woodhull." The board report in response to this resolution that Woodhull's bond, given in 1881, has been canceled and delivered up, and hence it was not in their power to inspect it so as to enable them to express an opinion as to the legal liability of the sureties; they believe further that the bond of 1881 was canceled and delivered up after an inspection of the books and accounts of Woodhull; and that the greater part, if not all, of the deficiency occurred after the surrender of the bond of 1882; that from the best information they can gain the late Grand Secretary is financially irresponsible, that they believe that legal proceedings against him would not be productive of satisfactory results, wherefore they advise against the institution of proceedings. It is recommended, however, that a commission of three be appointed to try Woodhull for "un-Masonic conduct."

Sentences.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 10.—In the United States Court today Ferumard Gutamas, of Menasha, was sentenced to two years in the State's Prison for robbing a mail pouch. Dr. William Mink, of Racine, was sentenced to pay $100 fine for sending obscene matter through the mails.

CHARGED WITH UXORICIDE.

OTTAWA, Kas., June 10.—The body of the woman found near Kansas City last Thursday was today identified as Mrs. L. L. Horton, late of South Bend, Ind., sister of George Gillis, of this county. Herself, husband, and child were en route to Ottawa. She and her child disappeared at Kansas City several weeks ago. Horton told improbable stories about them. He has been here several days, and was arrested this afternoon.

ANOTHER DRIVE AT THE POOR.

Detroit *Free Press:* "Progress! progress!" he growled, as he sat on his express wagon and snapped his whip in a vicious way. "I tell you that progress is agin the poor men like me."

"How?"

"Why, take it ten years ago, and every family who moved emptied from three to seven straw beds in the back yard, and all we had to do was to cart the fodder home. Nowadays everything runs to mattresses, and even when one of 'em is left behind for us our horses leave all the springs and cotton batting and take hold of the shavings in a way to bring tears to our eyes."

BASE-BALL.

Chicago, 2; Cleveland, 0.

One of the sharpest and cleanest games of ball seen this year was that played yesterday by the Chicago and Cleveland teams in the presence of about 1,000 spectators. As Cleveland had to catch an early train for Buffalo, play was called at 3:25, and by unusual promptness—far too unusual on the Chicago grounds of late—the game was played in an hour and a half. The batting was light on both sides, but Chicago managed to bunch singles by Williamson, Kinzie, and Corcoran in the second inning whereby a run was earned, and in the third Sunday put the ball over right-field fence for a home run. In the ninth inning Cleveland had men on second and third bases and nobody out, but Corcoran struck out Hawkins, Evans fouled-tipped to Flint, and McCormick flew out to Kelly. This is the last of base-ball on the l

TROUBLE FEARED.

...nodshed Liable to Follow the ...g of the Sheriff at Fox-...ence, Wisconsin.

...Wis., June 10.—[Special.]—Sheriff ...ndman, who was shot last even-...ict-Attorney C. E. McIntosh, passed ...e and at several times he was ...be dying. Today he is a little ...has a slight chance of recovery. ...ns and cheerful. McIntosh swore ...e Commonwealth for safety, but ...ed, and it is confidently believed ...uld have been lynched had Read-...ie was arrested on the charge of ...intent to kill, and was admitted ...sum of $3,000, which was fur-...arles Laughrey, ex-Chairman of ...Board of Supervisors, and T. C. ...operty-owner, hotelkeeper, and ...

...was assaulted by an angry citizen ...an last evening, who knocked him ...anced him as a murderer, and ...a birch sidewalk into the street. ...his morning that the feeling was ...ainst him and that he would have ...had Readman died, he broke down ...McIntosh's feud with the Sheriff ...a charge made by the latter that ...with criminals and accepted ...them. Both officers had ...several times previous to ...Readman avowed his intention ...of McIntosh as far as his duty ...but asserted that he would not ...would defend himself and carry ...t duty at any cost. The ...courage have been at war for some ...of month witnessing several ...ughs to murder officers and ...on ended in the outlawry ...of town. Readman by doctor ...Sheriff incurred the enmity of ...f they vowed revenge.

...and excitement still prevail and ...ay what would be the result should ...T. C. Tully and G. E. McInt...h court, have been arrested for ...assist McIntosh to escape while ...custody of an officer. A citizen ...held this evening to demand the ...sign his position as District-At...e refuses then other steps will be ...parties have their friends and ...hat the end is not yet. Readman's ...e been summoned.

...IENCE SETTLES IT.

...repanugh's "Light of Asia" ...ced by the Highest Medical ...ty in America to Be a Gen...hite Elephant—A Lie Laid ...am Forepaugh to the Chi...bite.

...June 10.—[Editor of The Tribune.] ...um & Co., unable to procure a gen...elephant, are frantic with rage and ...use *I have the first, the only genuine ...en ever seen in a Christian land,* and ...ent their spleen and spite they are ...be announced that my white ele...painted," and have picked up a ...egraded creatures in the slums of ...and bribed them to swear they ...ainting my genuine Siamese White ...Ordinarily I would scorn to notice ...ptible trickery, and now, not that I ...andid person for one moment be...Barnum lie, but in order to show ...Co. in their true light, I herewith ...results of a scientific examination ...elephant, "Light of Asia," made by ...*et eminent medical men and natural...ists.* If these statements, of five of ...rned professors in the oldest and ...colleges in the land are not a com...tion of all Barnum and his associ...lring, then truth has lost its power.

...public will accept the high testi...offered in proof of the genuineness ...te elephant in preference to the ...falsehoods of Barnum. "Princes of ...and "champion liar of the world."

READ! READ! READ!

...LPHIA, April 5, 1884.—The under...invited by Mr. Adam Forepaugh to ...riety of elephant, represented as ...sacred elephant of Siam." The ...exhibited to him last evening was an ...elephant of small size, of an ash...e skin appearing to be perfectly ...thy, and with no perceptible ...ving been artificially colored.

JOSEPH LEIDY, M. D., ...Anatomy in the University of Penn...and President of the Academy of Nat...ces.

...m H. Pancoast, of No. 1100 Walnut ...adelphia, Professor of Anatomy in ...n Medical College, on Saturday, ...the personal request of Mr. Adam ...examined the ...AMESE WHITE ELEPHANT.

...ant was scrubbed with a wet sponge ...e tail on both sides, and the skin ...ly examined. Prof. Pancoast stated ...idered the elephant to be different ...ther he had seen. The ears were ...formed and the skull somewhat dif...ape. The young elephant, about 6 ...seemed to be perfectly healthy. The ...e gray or light mouse-gray color, ...vidence whatever of any dyeing or ...e skin was perfectly healthy. No ...es upon it. The skin on the inner ...ed parts of the body was more deli...a lighter color. The inside of ears ...were quite white.

...t of William S. Forbes, M. D., Dem...of Anatomy, in the Jefferson Medical ...Philadelphia, unqualifiedly pronoun...Light of Asia" a

...GENUINE WHITE ELEPHANT!

...UST STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA., ...884.—*Mr. Adam Forepaugh*—DEAR ...g this day examined the elephant in ...ession, called the "White, or Sacred, ...of Siam. I found the elephant's ...arietv, a male, small in size, being ...e healthy, and of a perfectly natural ...h is a light steel gray.

...of this elephant is perfectly natural ...y, and performing all its functions ...entirely free from foreign matter ...scription WM. S. FORBES, M. D., ...or of Anatomy at Jefferson Medical ...Philadelphia.

...HOME TESTIMONY.

...t of H. W. Boyd, M. D., ex-Professor ...y, Chicago Medical College:

...INDIANA AVENUE, CHICAGO, May 28, ...THE PUBLIC: By request of Mr. ...epaugh I have made a careful exam...white elephant, "Light of Asia," ...leased to state that he is what Mr. ...claims for him—a white elephant. ...of a light gray or ash color, per...ural, performing all its functions ...all disease; no scars, boils, or sores ...d; but on the contrary an unusually ...natural skin. *There is no evidence ...g been tampered with by attempts to ...ecially, or to paint, calcimine, white...wder his skin,* nor of any other hum...H. W. BOYD, M. D., ...or of Anatomy, Chicago Medical College.

...t of Eggleston Burrows, M. D., re...epaugh's "Light of Asia."

...THIRTY-FIRST STREET, CORNER DE...NUE, CHICAGO, May 29, 1884.—*Mr. ...epaugh*—DEAR SIR: I herewith take ...tifying that I have examined ...ite or sacred elephant" of Siam, ...t of Asia." *There is no sign of any* ...discernible upon it, and the animal ...a doubt, *just as he came from mother* ...requires no human interposition to ...e uniqueness and zoological interest ...specimen.

EGGLESTON BURROWS, M. D.

...olutely unnecessary for me to add ...ore conclusive and convincing to ...ments of the highest authorities on ...This is final. It is proof as strong ...it that my "Light of Asia" is a ...ite elephant, as such a color is ...by naturalists and applied in zo...

...ves of the jealous showmen who ...assailed the genuineness of my ...ant, the transparent falsehood of ...d statement that theirs is the only ...ant in the United States, and "that ...'s is painted," must be apparent to ...d the results of the examinations ...rs. Leidy, Pancoast, Forbes, Boyd, ...rs, the highest living zoological and ...thorities in their country, and whose ...on a question of this kind ranks suc...scientific authority in the world.

...sion, I desire most explicitly to ...o the public that this wonderful ...by me bought for a white elephant, ...a white elephant, and will be ex...he people of this country as the ...ly genuine white elephant ever ...the United States.

ADAM FOREPAUGH, ...Prop'r of the Great Forepaugh Show.

LAKE MARINE.

The New Canadian Steam-Barge Energy Sunk in Lake St. Clair —The Crew Saved.

Other Craft That Met with Disaster During the Gale—The California in Bad Shape.

Increased Canal Business at the Sault Canal—General News from Various Ports—Vessel Movements.

THE ENERGY LOST.

GONE TO THE BOTTOM.

DETROIT, Mich., June 10.—[Special.]—While coming Lake St. Clair this morning during a stiff wind from the northeast the new Canadian steam-barge Energy capsized and immediately went to the bottom. Those on board can give no reason for her loss. They state that everything was going well until she gave a fearful lurch to starboard, another lurch back to port, and went down in seven minutes. Her crew got on a barge she was towing, but their collided with the sinking vessel and waterlogged. They were then picked up by the steamer Byron Theriet, which also picked up the barge crews, and brought them all, twenty-two, to Detroit. She then went back and rescued in the barges, both of which had lost their masts. In all 300 cords of wood were lost. The Energy was a new boat and had only made a few trips. She lies in about seventeen feet of water five miles above the Grosse Point lightship, and will prove very troublesome to passing craft until removed. Her stern rests on the bottom and a little of her bow shows above water, but is not lighted tonight. It is thought that the water accumulated on deck, her bulwarks being tight, and that this prevented her recovering when she rolled badly.

MARINE MISHAPS.

WIND AND WEATHER.

The northwester that prevailed throughout Monday continued nearly all day yesterday, but died away about sundown. Scarcely any craft ventured out before midnight, but nearly all of the large wind-bound fleet expected to leave this morning. There was a large number of arrivals yesterday, and with few exceptions all came into port uninjured. The Custom-House records show seventy arrivals up to 11 o'clock last night and 110 during Monday, making a total of 1,369 arrivals since the opening of navigation, against 1,415 for the corresponding time last year. The gale was not considered severe by old vessel Captains. Capt. Andrews, of the schooner Nellie Reddington, which arrived yesterday, states that he made the run from the head of the Beaver to Chicago in exactly twenty-six hours, and had all canvas spread excepting the mainsail topsail. The vessel was laden with 1,500 tons of coal and arrived in Chicago just four days after leaving Cleveland.

COLLIDED ON THE LAKE.

Early yesterday morning a three-masted schooner was discovered lying at anchor about six miles off the harbor. A tug was dispatched to see if she needed any assistance. The vessel proved to be the Maria Martin, bound for Racine with a cargo of coal. Her mizzentopmast and mainsail were gone, as were also her yawlboat and davits. She is the vessel that collided with the Emma C. Hutchinson below Milwaukee Monday morning, and her damage was caused by the Hutchinson's jibboom. The Martin was not leaking and remained at anchor all day, intending to sail for Racine when the wind died away.

RAN INTO A BRIDGE.

Shortly after the bridge hour last evening the steam-barge J. Allmendinger started down the river, bound out. She was running at a greater rate of speed than the ordinance permits, and after passing through the draw of Clark-street bridge signaled State-street bridge to open. The tender rang his bell and was getting ready to open the structure when the steam-barge struck it and forced it open. Several strangers, a large piece of railing, and considerable woodwork will have to be repaired. The boat was slightly damaged. There was a large number of people on the bridge and several teams, and it is almost miraculous that no one was injured. Persons who witnessed the collision say the steam-barge was clearly at fault, and that the bridgetender did all in his power to prevent damage to the structure. It is just such carelessness as this that causes the public to censure vessels and tugs. Until the structure at Rush street is completed too much care cannot be exercised by vessels passing through the draw at State street. Should that bridge be rendered useless the business interests of the city would be seriously inconvenienced.

THE HALSTEAD LEAKING.

The schooner Halstead, laden with cedar-posts, was towed into port last evening in a leaking condition. She sprung a leak during the gale Monday and came to anchor off Racine. The life-saving crew at that port went to her assistance and lent substantial aid at the pumps. The keeper of the Racine station came to Chicago with the vessel.

SMALL ACCIDENTS.

While the schooner Lotus was passing through Lake-street bridge last evening she collided with the structure and had her jibboom broken off. The steam-barge Albert Soper came into port disabled, her shaft having been bent. She went to Miller Bros.' dry-dock for repairs.

A private dispatch received here yesterday stated that the propeller Enterprise had arrived at Kingston from Duluth with 4,500 bushels of her wheat cargo wet. She encountered heavy weather on her down trip.

THE CALIFORNIA'S CARGO.

The cargo of corn on the wrecked propeller California was shipped by Robert Warren & Co., and was insured for $14,800 in the Union, British, and Greenwich.

A NARROW ESCAPE—A SAILOR PROBABLY DROWNED.

AMHERSTBURG, Ont., June 10.—[Special.]—The steam-barge Clinton landed Nelson Auger, of Quebec, the Mate of the barge Chicago Board of Trade, here this morning. They picked up off Point Pelee, Lake Erie, this morning. He was carried overboard with a deck load of lumber in the northwest gale Monday night, but kept afloat for eight hours by making rafts of the boards. He thinks a sailor named David Lima was also carried overboard and lost.

RAN ON SOUTH MANITOU ISLAND.

COLLINGWOOD, Ont., June 10.—[Special.]—The schooner Granger has arrived. She was detained by running aground on South Manitou Island, and to get off had to throw over about 400 bushels of grain.

EFFECTS OF MONDAY'S STORM.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 10.—[Special.]—The schooners Belle Brown, Planet, Annie Mallin, and Maggie Dall each lost a jibboom and a portion of their head-gear yesterday, and the schooner J. R. Prime lost her square sail and mizzentopsail while coming up the lake. A large number of tug and steam craft driven in during the prevalence of the brisk northeast gale remain in port.

The scow Shnapsee, of this city, reported ashore on the rocks on North Point, near Sheboygan, is in good condition and can easily be released.

The scow Greenback, bound from East Tawas to Bay City, is said to have capsized on Saginaw Bay during the northeast gales yesterday. Her crew was saved.

The schooner Three Brothers was rescued by direction of the underwriters from the rock at the Presqu'ines, Lake Superior, Sunday night just previous to the recent storm. The propeller N. K. Hard, which left Milwaukee Sunday night for Lake Superior, was driven back here by the storm.

WIND-BOUND AT PORT HURON—THE PROPELLER CALIFORNIA.

PORT HURON, Mich., June 10.—[Special.]—Everything bound up was stopped here only the steam-barge Intef-Ocean, which left at 1 p. m. wind north at 6 o'clock. All the wind-bound fleet will leave at daylight. The propeller California, ashore on the reef above Sand Beach, has had hard usage from this northeaster. The Murphy Company sends the tugs Ballise and Moore, with pumps and lawsers, to her assistance.

DRIVEN IN BY THE GALE.

CLEVELAND, O., June 10.—[Special.]—The propeller Frank Sheldon from Marquette to Erie, ore-laden, put into port this morning on account of the gale. She had sprung a leak and had over three to four feet of water in her hold and came that way in. She became unmanageable and floated the vessel. She goes out of the dock when her injuries will be known. The propeller Comet, Chicago to Erie, merchandise, came in on account of the gale, and ran aground on the east-pier head. The damages were slight when she was got off.

A RAFT IN DANGER.

A large jack raft containing 2,000,000 feet for the Cleveland Sawmill Company, Black River, Mich., is reported breaking up and going ashore near Vermillion. It is in tow of the tugs Mocking Bird and Torrent of the Alger Towing Company. This is the same raft that was struck in the St. Clair River a day or two ago.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

GRAIN.

Early yesterday morning there was considerable inquiry for grain vessels, and, as there was but a limited supply of tonnage on the market, carriers observed the idea of striking for an advance in freights. They declined all offers of previous rates, and thought by holding off a few hours they could make shippers come to terms. This contracted sooner or later on the part of carriers split have worked favorably, but unfortunately the grain market was not in sympathy with their movement, and after meeting hours on 'Change were fairly opened shippers found they had but little use for vessels. Consequently there were but few transactions. Charters were made on a basis of 2 cents for wheat and 1¾ cents for corn to Buffalo. Through rates to New York, lake and canal, were quoted at 6¼ cents for wheat and 6 cents for corn. A dispatch was received from Toledo stating the difficulty between the elevators at that port had been adjusted, and the former charges of three-fourths of a cent per bushel to be again restored. This fact accounts for the sudden advance in through rates. There was only one engagement for a Canadian port, the rate being 1½ cents on wheat to Midland. Despite the complaint of dull times the amount of grain stored in the Chicago elevators is decreasing rapidly. Last Saturday there were 8,874,393 bushels, against 11,027,359 bushels at the corresponding period last year. The total decrease during last week was 1,264,325 bushels. It will not be long until a new crop commences to arrive and then shipments will no doubt be greatly increased. Of the charters reported yesterday some were made the day previous and some that were not made until yesterday were previously reported. The Anchor Line propeller Lehigh left here for Milwaukee in the morning intending to load grain there, but owing to head-winds returned and will take her cargo from the Central Elevator. The steamship Ballantine and consort Northwest and steamship Wocoken will load wheat at Milwaukee, the former taking the Lehigh's load. Charters reported yesterday:

To Buffalo.	
Propeller Boston, corn	80,000
Propeller R. A. Packer, wheat	44,000
To Erie.	
Propeller Lehigh, wheat	80,000
Propeller Clarion, wheat	80,000
To Sandusky.	
Schooner Ida Keith, wheat	23,000
To Midland.	
Schooner Jessie Scarth, wheat	21,000
	378,000

AT CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, O., June 10.—[Special.]—The charters today were the propeller Iron Duke and consort David Dows, ore, Marquette to Cleveland, $1.10; schooners Champion, iron, Escanaba to Ohio ports, 90 cents; Pulaski, coal, Cleveland to Milwaukee, 75 cents; Rolla, coal, Ashtabula to Chicago, 90 cents; Lucerne, coal, Ashtabula to Chicago, 90 cents.

AT BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 10.—[Special.]—There was no change in coal freights. Rates continued firm, with a good demand for tonnage for Lake Michigan ports. Engagements comprised the steamers Montezuma and Avon; for Chicago, at 90 cents; schooners Saveland and barges, G. H. Wand, S. Clement, and Chicago Board of Trade, for Milwaukee, at 90 cents; steamer Belle Cross, for Kenosha, at 90 cents; barge Little Jake, for Racine, at 90 cents.

Canal freights were dull at 2¼ cents on wheat, 2¼ cents on corn and rye, and 1¼ cents on oats to New York.

MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

THE AYER-HIGGIN CASE.

The hearing of a motion to dissolve the injunction in the Ayer-Higgin case was completed before Judge Blodgett yesterday in the United States Circuit Court. The court held that no evidence had been introduced to show that Higgin had any intent to defraud the complainant or that he had any knowledge of the vessel being rotten when he sold her to Ayer. In deciding the case Judge Blodgett said he had been acquainted with Ayer for a long time, and knew he was "no Granger." The injunction was dissolved, Higgin giving bonds to the amount of $6,000 to cover any damage that might be found against him in an action at law.

SHIPPING STONE BY WATER.

Last evening the Canadian schooner Elgin arrived in port with a cargo of red sandstone, which she had brought from Verd Island, Lake Superior. The shipping of stone from that island is destined to become an important part of the commerce of the lakes. The stone is sawed out in great blocks and is very valuable for building purposes. The quarries are very extensive and are owned by the Chicago & Verd Island Stone Company. The company's works are located in Chicago and the stone is brought here and dressed by machinery. Several large steam-derricks were shipped from here for use at the quarries, but were lost when the steamer Seaverns went down.

AROUND THE LAKES.

NOT BUILT TO CARRY ORE.

CLEVELAND, O., June 10.—[Special.]—On account of the low rates in the grain-carrying trade boats have gone into ore lines, and the Jay Gould, a propeller of the Lake Michigan & Lake Superior Line, is one of these built for grain and freights. She has had enough trouble to hereafter keep her in her lines. She was charged two cents more than usual for trimming, but arrived here all right with 850 tons of ore for H. A. Tuttle. Again her arches interfered, and she is being unloaded with wheelbarrows, the pony-singling being used to lift out the ore, the consignee refusing to let her unload at any but ore railroad dock. She will probably be able to get away by Wednesday night. Her trip will be a loss of $500 to her owners, who have gained experience enough with this vessel, but it is not necessary to say that she will go out of the ore-carrying trade. The Gould is the third vessel that has been in this plight in the last three years. The propellers Pacific and Northerner are the other sufferers. Her rate was 85 cents.

CANADIAN GRAIN TRADE.

MONTREAL, Que., June 10.—[Special.]—The forwarding companies doing business in the grain trade between Kingston and this port met Saturday and reduced their rates, as they promised the Government to do, one quarter of a cent per bushel. The rate between Kingston and Montreal, which was formerly 2¾ cents, is now 2½ cents. The elevating company has reduced its rates also in accordance with the promise 1¼ cent per bushel, or, in other words, allows as before 20 per cent discount. Prominent grain dealers on 'Change are somewhat indignant because the reduction in forwarding rates will not go into force practically for ten days or a fortnight yet. The reduction goes into effect today, but only on grain which leaves Chicago today. The effect is, therefore, that all grain which was shipped from Chicago prior to Saturday last, and which is now on the way between Chicago and Kingston, will not get the benefit of the reduction, yet a good deal of this grain was bought and sold on the basis of the reduced rates. It was taken for granted that the reduction in forwarding rates would go into effect the same day and upon the same grain as the reduction in the canal.

THE ST. MARY'S FALLS SHIP CANAL.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich., June 10.—[Special.]—During the month of May 579 vessels passed through the canal, aggregating 306,387 tons. These boats carried 8,379 passengers and 297,053 tons of freight, as follows: Coal, 103,135 tons; copper, 4,161 tons; flour, 113,296 barrels; iron-ore, 83,054 tons; wheat, 1,593,645 bushels. These figures indicate an enormous advance over the corresponding month of last year. In the item of registered tonnage there is an advance of 182,435 tons; in freight, 115,560 tons; in passengers, 3,665. The year has a season opened so auspiciously as this present. Mr. Jackson, the statistician of the canal, says that the business for this one month was greater than for any one year before 1882, which was eight or nine years after the canal was first built. Such a comparison shows the enormous growth of the Lake Superior commerce, and the increase over the corresponding month of last year shows the rate of progress.

A STEAMBOAT LAUNCHED.

GREEN BAY, Wis., June 10.—[Special.]—The new steam-barge Palletus Sawyer, owned by Hogan & English, was launched here today. It is 97 feet long, 21½ feet beam, 9½ feet depth of hold, and will carry 700 tons of iron-ore or 40,000 feet green lumber. The boat will carry coarse freight to Chicago and Milwaukee and Green Bay ports.

THE GOVERNMENT WORK AT HOLLAND.

HOLLAND, Mich., June 10.—[Special.]—The Government has again resumed work at the harbor here, repairing the head of the north pier, which was badly shattered, from the unexpended balance on hand, about $5,000. The depth on the shoalest places between the piers is fully eight feet.

RESIGNATION OF CAPT. FELLOWS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 10.—[Special.]—Capt. C. M. Fellows, first mate of the steamer Iron Duke, has been obliged to resign his position on account of serious illness, and Capt. John Taylor has taken his place. Capt. Taylor was last year on the Badger State, and this season had been on the Fountain City.

THE STEAMER MONTEAGLE.

The new steamer Monteagle was today given temporary papers by the customs authorities. Her gross measurement is 1,373.17 tons, net 1,034.62 tons. She will take on a cargo of coal for Chicago. She is 230 feet long, 35 feet in beam and 20 feet in hold, with double deck and three spars. She is a fore and aft, compound engine, 26 and 48 by 42 inches, and two locomotive steel boilers each 15 by 8 feet. The Monteagle is a schooner fall in the ends, and is expected to be a large carrier for her dimensions. She was built by R. Mills & Co. Her frames are iron-strapped with an iron keel inside. She is owned by M. J. Cummings, of Oswego, and Capt. Patrick Grimm, who will sail her. Her complete cost is $60,000. After delivering her coal cargo at Chicago she will enter the trade between that port and Ogdensburg, towing the schooners White Star, Blazing Star, and Mystic Star.

NOTES.

Connelly Brothers and Capt. Thomas Riordan, of this city, have bought of the underwriters the schooner George C. Finney, as she is at Oswego, for $2,000. She was ashore near Oswego last fall, and needs considerable repairs. She will be put in good shape and fitted for towing. Capt. Riordan will sail her.

The propeller Potomac left this afternoon towing the schooners Annie Vought and M. J. Cummings. The Potomac is coal laden for Racine, the Vought for Milwaukee, the Cummings for Chicago. This is the Vought's first trip, she having just completed a thorough overhauling at an expense of about $5,000. The Cummings also has received extensive repairs, made necessary by the disaster she met with on Lake Ontario six weeks ago, when she lost all her spars, rigging, and canvas. Her bill footed up about $7,000.

VESSEL MOVEMENTS.

LAKE SUPERIOR.

DULUTH, Minn., June 10.—[Special.]—Arrived—Propellers Winslow, Osceola, India. Departed—Propellers India, barges Northerner, Nipigon, schooner Malbourne, tug Gladiator, towing schooners Alta and San Diego.

ASHLAND, Wis., June 10.—[Special.]—Arrived—Steamer J. R. Whiting, with schooners Guiding Star and H. G. Cleveland. Passed down—Steamer H. L. Worthington and consort Omaha.

LAKE MICHIGAN.

PENTWATER, Mich., June 10.—[Special.]—Sailed—Schooner Persia. Wind northwest.

GREEN BAY, Wis., June 10.—[Special.]—The schooners A. J. Bourgeois for Manistee today to load iron-ore for Cleveland.

STURGEON BAY, Wis., June 10.—[Special.]—Canal northward—Propeller Fayette, southward—Favorite, towing; schooner Westchester.

ESCANABA, Mich., June 10.—[Special.]—Arrived—Propeller Monohansett, schooner Nestegan. Sailed—Propellers D. W. Rust, Monohansett, schooners Camden, Joseph Paul, Morse Mears, L. G. Butts, D. E. Clint, Metecomet. Wind south, light.

WHITEHALL, Mich., June 10.—[Special.]—Arrived—Schooners Hawkins, Japan, W. H. Hawkins, William Smith. All above cleared. Weather pleasant. Wind southwest; light.

MANISTEE, Mich., June 10.—[Special.]—Steamers F. & P. M. No. 2, Fayette; schooners Gilbert Knapp, Torrey, Lulu, Roach. Sailed—Steamers Deseret, F. & P. M. No. 2, Fayette; schooners Harvard, Nellie Torrent, George C. Markham; steamers J. P. Jones, Helen Pratt, Ida, I. Bode.

TUSTENUGGEE, Mich., June 10.—[Special.]—Departures—Schooners E. Anderson, Minerva, A. M. Byers, C. J. Smith. Ironsides; steamer Menominee, Chicago; schooner Tennie and Laura, Port Washington; schooner Milton, Milwaukee. Arrived—Same except Milton, Michigan City; C. J. Smith, Milwaukee.

FRANKFORT, Mich., June 10.—[Special.]—Arrived—Schooners C. Minchilton and Robbie Knapp; steamer Jos Cummings. Departed this evening—Schooners Cowanesc, with lumber for Racine; Mystic, lumber, Chicago; George W. Wescott, shingles, and bark, Milwaukee; C. Michelson, shingles, Chicago; Amazon, lumber, Chicago.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 10.—[Special.]—Arrived—Schooners E. B. Hayes, Delaware, and Champion, from Cleveland, and F. A. Georger, from Erie. Sailed—Schooners C. Minchilton, for Escanaba, to load with ore for the lower lakes. The schooner Lamberton, or sand from Chicago, was today sent to Muskegon light to load for Chicago.

GRAND HAVEN, Mich., June 10.—[Special.]—Arrived—Steamer City of Milwaukee; propellers Menominee and Wisconsin. Sailed—Steamer City of Milwaukee; propellers Recovery, Menominee; schooners Lucerne, F. M. Williams, S. P. Wilson. The propeller Lora, of the Grand & Morrell Line, is lying here repairing, having broken the rod-plate of her engine.

SHEBOYGAN, Wis., June 10.—[Special.]—Arrived—Schooner Riverside; propeller Saginaw Valley. Sailed—Schooner Standish, Traverse City; Jessie Minzer, Manistee; Laurel, Washington Island; Maggie Johnston, White Lake; Petrel, Manistee; Evening Star, Charlevoix; Industry, Menominee; Nellie Church, Frankfort; Elva, Washington Island; Laurens, Portage; Minnehaha, Traverse; Jessie, Ludington. Day Spring, Ludington; Clara, Sodiington. Propeller L. A. Johnson, steam-barge S. Nor. Menominee.

LAKE HURON.

GODERICH, Ont., June 10.—[Special.]—The schooners Kolfrage and Gordon, bound from Sand Bay and Toledo for Georgian Bay ports, are windbound here.

EAST TAWAS, Mich., June 10.—[Special.]—A northeast gale prevails. Steamer Saginaw-barge Schoolcraft; barges William Kelly, William A. Brockway; schooner Narragansett, bound for Kenosha with coal; also a large Canadian lumber schooner at anchorage.

SAND BEACH, Mich., June 10.—[Special.]—The steam-barge Bowen, towing the barge Thomas Casey and two others, came in this morning with the Casey badly listed, being topheavy with an overload of lumber, which had shifted. The steam-barge Siberia, with pumps, arrived up at 7 this morning to release the Californ'a. The disabled steamer has not been materially damaged since last night. Last night's fleet cleared this morning.

GEORGIAN BAY.

MIDLAND, Ont., June 10.—[Special.]—Arrived—Schooner Midland Rover from Port Arthur, ontario. Sailed—Schooner Florette, Cheboygan, light; steamer Indian and consorts, Gaskin and Southampton, to Traverse City, light.

STRAITS OF MACKINAW.

CHEBOYGAN, Mich., June 10.—[Special.]—Down—Propellers Alpena, Chicago; Alaska, Progress, Alpha, Frost; schooners Waukesha, Gonzalia, and W. I. Preston, tug Quayle with C. J. Wells, lighter; and Montgomery, tug Swain with Anna Sherwood, Palmer with Coyne and Ogarita, Argonaut and consort, Cuba and consort, tug Swain and tow. Sailed north with wind variable—Same as down.

MACKINAW CITY, Mich., June 10.—[Special.]—Down—Steam-barge Henry Chisholm with schooners Milton, Rose Cliff, Beard, Ella Ward, steamer John G. Glidden with schooners G. H. Worthington and Fred A. Morse, 5:30 p. m.; schooner City of Sheboygan, 7 p. m.; tug Quayle with C. J. Wells, lighter; propeller Cuba with schooner Donaldson, 4:40 p. m.; steambarge Rackeye with Sam Flint, 5:30 p. m.; steam-barge Virginia with Verona, 6:30 p. m.; propeller William Haskell and schooner Unadilla, 9:30 p. m.; steam-barge M. S. Hubbell and three barges, 10:30 p. m.; tug Quayle with consort Schooner Three Brothers, 5:30 p. m. Weather fine. Wind southeast, light.

WELLAND CANAL.

PORT DALHOUSIE, Ont., June 10.—[Special.]—Passed up—Schooners Jamaica, Oswego to Chicago, coal; F. J. King, Oswego to Hamilton, coal; Down—Tug Montmorenci and barge, Cheboygan to Collins Bay, timber; schooners Grantham, Macassa to Collins Bay, timber; tug Wells, Bay City to Kingston, timber. Weather cool, with showers. Wind northeast.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont., June 10.—[Special.]—Passed up—Schr J. H. Noyes, Oswego to Chicago, coal; yacht Nerve, Montreal to Chicago, light; barge Mallory, Charlotte to Chicago, coal. Down—Nothing. The steam-barge D. L. Morrison and schooner Jamaica, bound up the canal, are being delayed at Welland Aqueduct in consequence of the low water in the canal caused by the strong easterly and northerly winds which have prevailed since Saturday. The Wilson has been lying there since last night.

THROUGH THE RIVERS.

PORT HURON, Mich., June 10.—[Special.]—Arrived up and wind-bound—Argus Smith, St. Paul, Empire State, City of Cleveland, Nassau, Iron Duke, G. S. Hayes, Crispin, W. Palmer and consorts, D. Rust, Lowell, S. F. Hodge, Sanilac, City of Concord, A. M. Peterson, Owosso, Wocoken, and Inter-Ocean. Down—Dean, Bay City, and Conestoga, 8 a. m.; 1. May and barges, 11:15 a. m.; George Hand, Mary Copely, 2:10 p. m.; Pearl, 2:30 p. m.; J. Moffat, West Side, 4:40 p. m.; A. J. Smith and barges and Pandora, 7 p. m.; Heiglet, M. F. Merrick, 8:30 p. m.; Bolivia, 1 p. m.; New York, 1:40 p. m.; Comanche, 3 p. m.; James Fisk, jr., 4 p. m.; Newsboy, 4:30 p. m.; Alaska, Sherwood, 9:30 p. m.; Arabia, 6:05 p. m. Wind northeast, fresh.

DETROIT, Mich., June 10.—[Special.]—Passed up last night—Propeller Shenango, with barges Pittsburgh, Montgomery, Montgomery, Mont Blanc, Montcalm, Republic. Down last night—Propellers Glasgow and Speed and Ashburton, 7 p. m.; Helena, schooner Montana. Passed up today—Propellers Alaska, Dean Richmond, Iron Duke and consort, R. J. Hackett and consort, Schooners Thomas Quayle, C. H. Harrison, H. Kimball, schooners Porter, Samana, B. Mitchell, American, Blazing Star. Down today—Propellers Forrester, Hecla, Tioga, Manistee, J. Hackett and consort, Torrent and raft, J. S. Fay and consorts and Neguanee, Havana and consort, schooners Annie Hilbert, Cook, Mary Pringle, Sailor, Bowman, Fleetwing, A. L. Andrews, Reindeer, Westside, Penelope, M. F. Merick, C. H. Burton. Wind north, light; cloudy.

LAKE ONTARIO.

KINGSTON, Ont., June 10.—[Special.]—Arrived—Schooner E. H. Rood, from Chicago, 81,000 bushels of corn; steam-barge Enterprise, which arrived yesterday, is said to have 4,000 bushels of damaged grain in her hold.

LAKE ERIE.

CLEVELAND, O., June 10.—[Special.]—Arrived—Propeller Conemaugh, Chicago, merchandise. Cleared—Propeller Fortune, Chicago, merchandise; schooners Silas Ralph, Escanaba, and S. L. Watson, Milwaukee, coal.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 10.—[Special.]—Arrivals include the Propellers John B. Lyon, Chicago, wheat and corn; Avon, Chicago, corn, flour, etc.; Commodore, Chicago, corn and flour; Mercur, Chicago, corn; Clyde, Chicago, corn; China, Duluth, flour, etc.; schooners J. M. Hutchinson, Chicago, corn; C. J. Wells, Chicago, corn; Saratoga, Chicago, corn. Clearances include the propellers J. B. Lyon, Chicago, 1,000 tons coal; Clyde, Chicago, 1,650 tons coal; Mercur, Chicago, 1,800 tons coal; A. L. Hopkins, Milwaukee, 1,000 tons coal.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVALS.

Prop G. L. Calwell, Bay City, lumber.
Prop Jay Gould, Bay City, lumber.
Barge Fanny Bell, Bay City, lumber.
Schr D. D. Robinson, Alpena, posts.
Schr R. J. Gibbs, Cecil Bay, lumber.
Prop Waverly, Bucks, sundries.
Schr Myra Shaw, Oswego, coal.
Schr Watertown, Oswego, coal.
Prop Jay Gould, Bay City, lumber.
Schr C. B. Jones, Charlotte, coal.
Schr Nellie Reddington, Cleveland, coal.
Schr D. McWolf, Marinette, lumber.
Schr Charles Huling, Manasitique, lumber.
Schr Ada Medora, Cheboygan, lumber.
Schr Red White and Blue, Cheboygan, lumber.
Schr Felicitous, Ogontz Bay, poles.
Schr Morning Star, Charlevoix, wood.
Schr Alaska, Alpena, railroad ties.
Schr E. J. Harrison, Alpena, posts.
Schr Light Guard, Alpena, poles.
Schr Russian, Alpena, posts.
Prop S. O. Ely, Alpena, railroad ties.
Schr Lottie Wolf, Alpena, lumber.
Prop Roscobel, Peshtigo, towing Noque Bay and Advance.

Schr Cayahoga, Bay de Noque, lumber.
Schr Hyacinth, Marquette, iron-ore.
Prop W. Armstrong, Marquette, iron-ore.
Schr Orphan Boy, St. Ignace, lumber.
Schr Alaska, Alpena, railroad ties.
Schr A. E. Vickery, Presque Isle, posts.
Schr John Minear, Drummond's Isle, posts.
Schr Wm. Hall, Drummond's Isle, posts.
Schr Ottawa, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr M. Thompson, White Lake, lumber.
Schr H. Hilton, White Lake, lumber.
Schr I. Lawson, Manistee, lumber.
Schr John Featherhouse, Pentwater, lumber.
Schr Gladiator, Manchuanee, lumber.
Schr C. G. Mixer, Drummond's Isle, posts.
Schr Gallatin Pratt, Ludington, lumber.
Schr Winnie Wing, Ludington, lumber.
Schr Otter, Bay de Noque, poles.
Schr M. Peters, Bay de Noque, poles.
Schr Arctic, Point Iroquois, stone.
Schr A. G. Hanson, Manistee, lumber.
Schr M. Capron, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Eagle Wing, Cedar River, lumber.
Schr Arendall, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Mollie, St. Joseph, sundries.
Schr Mamie, South Haven, gravel.
Schr Ella Wilkinson, lumber.
Schr Rose Belle, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Kate Lyons, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Ralph Campbell, Wilcox's Bay, posts.
Schr D. F. Dobbins, Alpena, telegraph poles.
Schr Z. T. M. C. A., Hamlin, lumber.
Schr Elizabeth St. Nicholas Bay, railway ties.
Schr J. Moss, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Elgin, Burt Isle, stone.

CLEARANCES.

Prop Nellie Torrent, Manistee, light.
Prop Fayette, Manistee, light.
Prop C. Hickox, Muskegon, light.
Stmr Shelburne, Manitowoc, sundries.
Stmr John A. Dix, St. Joseph, sundries.
Stmr Jennie Mullin, Manistique, sundries.
Schr A. G. Goodell, Muskegon, light.
Schr Flying Cloud, Menominee, light.
Schr Mary Pringle, Wilcox's Bay, light.
Schr Onward, Bay de Noque, light.
Schr W. E. Dunham, Manistee, light.
Schr Sailor, Fayette, light.
Schr Norman, Bay de Noque, light.
Schr James Garrett, Traverse Bay, light.
Schr Chipper City, Escanaba, light.
Schr Bertie Calkins, Garden Bay, light.
Schr Minnehaha, Manistique, light.
Schr A. Bradley, Green Bay, light.
Schr A. B. C. M., Bay de Noque, light.
Schr Ella Ward, Cheboygan, light.
Schr J. L. McLarren, Cheboyg

THE CITY.

PERSONAL.

Dr. C. C. Goddard, U. S. A., is at the Leland.

Col. R. V. Baker, of Nashville, Tenn., and Dr. and Mrs. A. Gerard, U. S. A., are at the Palmer.

Ex-Mayor J. Conklin, of Madison, and the Hon. C. A. Eldridge, of Fond du Lac, Wis., are at the Tremont.

IN GENERAL.

M. P. Garrity was the lowest bidder for constructing the superstructure to the Twelfth street viaduct, agreeing to do the work for $13,101.

Lieut. George Hubbard, of the Central detail of police, who was kicked by a horse Decoration-Day, is still quite ill from his injuries, which are more serious than at first reported.

Fred Rhoddes, who was booked at the armory Monday for embezzling $1 from Kellogg, Johnson & Bliss, was fined $1 yesterday by Justice Foote, the charge against him being changed to disorderly conduct.

E. F. Watson, a passenger agent for the Wabash Road, was arrested for soliciting passengers to buy tickets without wearing a badge. As it was his first offense, Justice Foote let him go on paying the costs of court.

At the meeting of the Lincoln Park Board canceled bonds to the amount of $76,000 were destroyed in the presence of the town officials. The new lake above Fullerton avenue is about completed, and boats will be placed in it Sunday.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, 88 Madison street (TRIBUNE Building), was at 8 a. m., 55° above zero: 9 a. m., 56°; 10 a. m., 57°; 11 a. m., 58°; 12 m., 58½°; 4 p. m., 58°; 3 p. m., 60°; 6 p. m., 60°. Barometer—8 a. m., 29.40; 6 p. m., 29.45.

Chief-Marshal Swenie, of the Fire Department, has gone to New York to attend the annual parade of the department there June 12. Upon that occasion Gov. Cleveland will award the Bennett medal for distinguished life-saving service and the Stevenson medal to the best company officer.

A bank-book bearing the name of John A. Hardee in account with the Illinois National Bank, some canceled checks, and blank check-book found in the river at the Adams street bridge and given to the police at the Central Station. The directory shows no such name as that inscribed in the bank-book.

Joseph Hengsther, 11 years old, whose parents live at No. 377 Fifth avenue, was run over at the Harrison street railroad crossing by a train which was backing into the depot and both his legs were cut off below the knee. He was taken to the County Hospital where he died during the afternoon from his injuries.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Fröbel Kindergarten Association yesterday Mrs. Putnam made a report of the training class at Normal Park, which has just graduated fourteen young women. The outlook for the free kindergartens and also for an increase of patronesses is good. This was the closing meeting for the summer.

The election of Colonel for the Second Regiment, I. N. G., vice Thompson, resigned, will take place at their Armory tonight. It is believed that Col. Wheeler, of the Governor's staff, will be the new Colonel of the regiment. Capt. G. M. Vanzwoll, late Captain of Company D, First Infantry, has been elected Captain of Company A, Second Infantry, his former command.

An Italian beggar known as Blind Smith has been frequenting certain parts of the city led by girl of 8 years named Paulina Virginia. The Humane Society undertook to get the girl away from him that she might be cared for in some charitable institution, and both Smith and she were arrested. Justice C. J. White fined the man $50 and continued the case against the girl.

There was something peculiar in the bids for furnishing 15,000 tons of anthracite egg coal for the North Side Pumping-Works that would suggest close figuring. The bids were as follows: W. L. Scott & Co., $6.52; Spaulding, Mitchell & Co., $6.49; Meeker, Hedstrom & Co., $6.89; Chas. Bros., $6.55. On each of the bids was stipulated that the efficiency of the coal would not be guaranteed.

The house of John Temple at the corner of Fulton and West Fortieth streets was robbed of a lady's gold watch and a small amount of money. The watch was found in the possession of Jennie Wallace, who said it had been sold to her, together with a fine gold chain, by John Series for $10. Series was arrested and held to the Criminal Court in $2,000 by Justice C. J. White. The chain is still unclaimed.

At 5:15 yesterday afternoon the steam-barge J. M. Aimdinger, outward bound, ran into the State street bridge, which was closed and thronged with passengers. No one was injured, though the craft cut through the sidewalk, damaging the bridge about $50. William Evans, Captain of the steamer, was arrested. He claimed that the accident was due to the engineer's not responding promptly to signals to stop.

During a fight at the "Wabash Avenue Pavilion" early yesterday morning Tony Briggs, an attaché of the place, and a friend who came to his assistance were each cut by a third man, who wielded a razor with serious results. Briggs was severely wounded. The assailant, who is unknown, made his escape. The affair was kept from the police, who did not learn of it until last night, when they began a search for the stranger. Briggs will recover.

The annual meeting of the Chicago District Camp-Meeting Association was held on the camp-grounds at Desplaines yesterday. A larger number was present than at any preceding meeting. It was decided to begin the next camp-meeting Thursday evening, Aug. 14, and close it Tuesday evening, Aug. 26. The Rev. J. A. Hardin was chosen Superintendent. A number of improvements in the grounds were decided on, besides furnishing the hotel and building a new chapel.

About $900 worth of furniture was stolen three weeks ago from Wabash avenue and Twenty-first street, where it had been stored by George Hubbard, of No. 235 Wabash avenue. The detectives have arrested John Tally and Della Connors, the former for the burglary, the latter as accessory. The woman had a room beneath the apartments where the furniture was stored, and entrance was secured through her room. A portion of the furniture was found in their possession when arrested. Tally is an ex-convict.

The sales of postage-stamps, postal-cards, etc., at the Chicago Post-Office for the month of May amounted to $157,636. There were issued in postal notes, $3,874; domestic money orders, $106,698; foreign money orders, $31,177; postal notes paid, $70,401; domestic orders paid, $360,690; foreign money orders paid, $11,-759; Postmasters' deposits, $735,585; remitted to New York, $225,000. There were delivered during the month 38,724 registered letters, 4,267,524 mail letters, 847,378 postal-cards, 1,490,497 newspapers.

Mark Rosenberg applied to the Criminal Court for a continuance in his case. He was tried last month for selling liquor to two minors, Frank Dupli and William Sullivan, but the jury failed to agree. He exhausted every means to secure delay and failed. Rather than be forced to trial he pleaded guilty. Sentence was postponed. David Ahlers, indicted under the name of Alos, filed an affidavit setting forth the fact of the misnomer. He is held for selling liquor to boys. A new indictment will be returned.

The grand jury drawn by the County Board will be accepted by Judge Williamson and impaneled Monday. He has satisfied himself that the law on the subject is not mandatory but simply directory, and that therefore the fact that the panel was selected by the County Board after the time prescribed by law will not disqualify the members from serving. State's-Attorney Mills, the Judge said, concurred with him in this opinion. He thought May Court-Rooms returned into court by the body would be legal.

Several days ago a young man of fine appearance called upon Dr. J. H. Hollister at his office, No. 70 Monroe street, and represented himself as a brother-practitioned from Philadelphia, who had come to attend the convention, but had run short of money owing to the non-receipt of his remittances. Dr. Hollister advanced the stranger, who gave the name of F. Warren, $25, but as he did not put in an appearance at the time when he promised to pay the Doctor suspected something wrong and reported to the police who arrested Warren. The prisoner is a Chicago man.

Ex-Sheriff Charles Kern was arraigned before Justice Foote yesterday charged with fast driving on the Michigan avenue boulevard and insulting the park policeman when ordered to stop by calling the officer a liar. Justice D. J. Lyon appeared as attorney for Kern, defending him on the ground that his horse was skittish and had been frightened by the bell of a locomotive. The court fined Kern $10 for fast driving and $1 for disorderly conduct. The evidence of several business-men was to the effect that Kern was not driving rapidly.

The gang of crooks, bunko-steerers, and confidence-men who were arrested and detained at the Chicago Avenue Police Station during convention week were all fined $100 yesterday by Justice Kersten. Execution was staid on their promise to leave town within twenty-four hours, except in the cases of Robert Gale, Frank Barry, and Henry McSweeney. The first of these had a complete outfit of ra—bling implements, and was sent to the bridewell. The others being residents of the city were allowed to go to work. The pictures of the entire band were taken for the rogues' album.

LIVELY MR. BROOKS.

Tom Brooks first made a record two years ago when he was arrested for throwing a woman out of a window. While being taken handcuffed to the old Madison Street Station, with Officers Barry and Barber on either side, he turned a somerset and broke both of the nippers, besides kicking one officer in the eye and another so severely that he was disabled for a month. For this act he served out fines amounting to $175 at the bridewell. Yesterday he tried to clean out Mrs. Garrity's saloon, No. 81 West Washington street. Finding no one else spoiling for a fight, Brooks demolished the large pane of glass in the front door, and issuing forth knocked down Chris Neiffer, who was standing by with folded arms looking at the wreck. At this point Officer Hennessy came up and made an attempt to arrest Brooks. The latter struck him on the back of the head with his fist and drew a large pocket-knife, but before he could use it Hennessy dealt him a blow which knocked him into the street beneath the wheels of a buggy, in which was Mr. Meek, a lawyer. As soon as the wheels had passed over Brooks Mr. Meek jumped out and assisted the officer in mastering his prisoner, who was followed to the Desplaines Street Station by a crowd.

WHISKY.

"The export pool," said a Chicago distiller yesterday, "hasn't broken up, but has suspended. Ten days must elapse before it dissolves. After that I suppose every one will go in on his own hook, but I don't look for a fall in prices."

"Stocks are light," said another distiller, "and prices will not go lower. The pool is no more 'busted' now than it has been for some time. Another one will doubtless be gotten up in the fall."

"The pool has been practically suspended for three weeks," said a third distiller. "Goods are selling now for less than cost, and I don't see how prices can go lower. Nothing will be done toward reorganizing the pool until fall, if then. There is no accumulation of goods in Chicago, but there is at Peoria and Terre Haute."

QUININE

NO TRUTH IN THE SENSATIONAL STORIES ABOUT THE DANGERS OF ITS USE.

A recent article in the New York *Mercury* on the subject of quinine, copied in THE TRIBUNE of yesterday, has met with strong denials on the part of most of the leading physicians, who are not at all prepared to accept the statements as true. The following are some of the assertions ascribed to a New York physician:

You seem surprised, but I tell you frankly that today in this city the habit of taking quinine in stimulant doses is as common as that of morphine, and within the last year has sapped more constitutions, brought more victims to the grave, either by suicide or natural failure of the vital powers, and destroyed more brilliant prospects than all its congeners put together—the alcohol habit possibly excepted. I say either by suicide or natural failure premeditatedly, because it has been my observation that no drug in the materia medica, no narcotic or stimulant, operates so rapidly in the production of suicidal predispositions. I could mention at least a hundred cases that have come under my notice during the last year which were traceable to nothing else. . . . When this crisis arrives in the inevitable progress of constitutional undermining, it is totally ineffectual to enlarge the dose. The victim may sleep, but gets no comfort from slumber. Ghastly, terrible, unnatural, and morbid dreams vitiate the rest that sleep brings. The healthy, brave-hearted men who were victims to the habit tell me that they dared not sleep. They wander about over weird and terrible landscapes; know they are asleep and dreaming; would give their lives almost to awaken, but cannot.

Dr. Bollinger said: "I have been in the constant habit of prescribing quinine for more than twenty-five years, and think that in cases other than where there is susceptibility to cerebral stimulation and in some cases which may be termed idiosyncrasies, I have never discovered ill effects from administering it. In the cases I have indicated as exceptions the use is not advisable. I have never discovered a person who had contracted the habit of using it and depending upon it as a stimulant, and the statement that it produces such fearful results is not borne out by the facts. On the contrary, individuals without number in depressed condition of the nervous system are materially benefited by its use, and in the treatment of diseases which are termed malarial as yet no satisfactory substitute has been found for it. I consider it one of the most efficient and useful drugs in the materia medica. It is not destructive of blood corpuscles. Stimulating nutrition, it is an efficient agent in their production. Like other efficient agents it should be subject to medical prescription, and, like any active remedy its indiscriminate use by the laity may be productive of injury. As to its use as an ordinary stimulant I have never found a person who used it as persistently as he would an alcoholic stimulant, and have only known people to take it in cases of depression, the effect being to throw off a threatened malarial attack. In thirty-five years I have seen any number of malarial diseases in this Western country, and so far as I know the benefits of quinine are recognized by physicians of all classes, and I have consulted many with reference to its use."

A number of other leading physicians were seen, and their observations were all corroborative of the statement of Dr. Hollister, and the universal verdict was that the "New York physician" was romancing.

The head of a well-known retail drug firm said: "So far as my observation goes the traffic in quinine is confined to legitimate channels. The bulk of it is probably sold without prescription, but investigation would generally prove that it had been ordered by a physician. In the article from *Mercury*, the antiseptic property of quinine, one of the most important qualities, is overlooked. It is often the case that a person feeling dull, heavy, and abnormally depressed calls upon his physician for a prescription, and the latter says simply: 'Go and get so many quinine pills, and take them so many times a day.' The medicine is procured without written prescription, but really under the direction of a physician. I have not noticed that quinine is ever purchased in excess by women of any class, and I must discountenance the statement generally that it is used improperly by men or women."

SUBURBAN TRAVEL.

THE LATEST PLAN OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL.

April 3 the Illinois Central Railroad Company gave notice that the use of three-months commutation tickets on its suburban service would be discontinued June 30, the end of the present quarter. There was a popular protest against the contemplated action of the company. The latter has had under consideration several measures intended to allay this feeling and put in use a substitute for the quarterly tickets. One contemplated measure was a fifty-four-ride ticket for $4, good only during the month for which it was to be issued. Circulars were printed to this effect, and were discovered by a TRIBUNE reporter and published in THE TRIBUNE before they were made public, whereupon they did not appear. Another circular was made public yesterday to the effect that it has been decided to place on sale beginning June 30, 1884, for use between Chicago and suburban points, individual monthly commutation tickets covering fifty-four rides, sixty-rides, 108 rides, and 120 rides. It is provided that a ticket will be good for single continuous trips (not exceeding the number called for on the face of the ticket) between the stations named; provided it is presented for such trips during the month for which the ticket is issued. It is good only on the regular passenger trains stopping at the stations named; it must be presented to the conductor for cancellation each trip, otherwise regular fare will be collected; it must be surrendered to the conductor at any time when all the numbers on the face are canceled, or at the close of the month, whether all of the numbers are canceled or not, and it is not transferable, and no duplicate ticket will be issued under any circumstances. No part of the amount paid will be returned in consequence of inability to use the ticket in its entirety.

Taking Hyde Park as a specimen point, there is a reduction of 20 cents per fifty-four rides as against the previous proposition of the company, making the cost of the ride, a nearly seven miles in length, a very small fraction of a cent over seven cents. A passenger riding upon a sixty-ride ticket pays exactly seven cents, upon a 108-ride ticket pays a small fraction less than five cents per ride, and upon a 120-ride ticket pays four and three-quarter cents per ride. The rate to Hyde Park under the quarterly system was $13.50 for three months, the ticket being good for an unlimited number of rides during that period. Assuming that the holder of a quarterly ticket travels four times a day, he would ride 120 times in a month, which, under the new system, would cost him $17.10 a quarter. It will be seen, therefore, that the patron who travels twelve times a week will profit by the new arrangement, while the passenger who travels oftener than twice a day pays more than under the quarterly system. The condition that the tickets are to be taken up, used or unused, at the end of the months for which they are issued means more than appears at first glance. If the passenger does not ride the number of times indicated upon the ticket he pays for rides which he does not take, and the company is just so much better off. If he rides more than his ticket warrants he pays extra, again to the advantage of the company. The discussion on the action of the company has already begun.

ACADEMY OF SCIENCES.

DISCUSSING THE MAD-STONE AND SEEKING PERMANENT QUARTERS.

The monthly meeting of the Chicago Academy of Sciences was held last night at No. 293 Wabash avenue. The Chairman stated that the usual summer excursions to points of interest outside the city would be given during the present season.

Prof. Howe described the geology of Stony Island, illustrating his theme by blackboard drawings.

Dr. F. T. Andrews then exhibited a mad-stone which he had borrowed from Giles Bros., devoting a few minutes to describing its virtues, and he was followed by the President, who added a few words to those of his son.

Dr. Tiffany, of Davenport, Ia., said that in his own experience he had seen a number of mad-stones used in his neighborhood and with excellent results. They had been used not only for the bites of rabid dogs, but for snake-bites, and proven equally as efficacious. The stones he had seen were of a porous nature, and were what he considered coral. The larger the stone the heavier it drew, and it was cleaned by putting in a basin of warm water.

Dr. Andrews Sr. thought that there were not so many cases of hydrophobia as reported. Every one bitten by a dog imagined that the animal must necessarily be rabid, though in the majority of cases there was nothing to show that anything was wrong with the dog. In his own practice he had always, as far as possible, put himself on the safe side by cauterizing the wound. The mad-stone had the same virtue as all other porous stones in absorbing moisture. After a general conversation Mr. H. C. Freeman talked briefly about the Blue Ridge Mountains and their geological formation.

President Andrews then called up the question of selecting a permanent home for the Academy. Mr. Brosse spoke of the New York Academy of Sciences and its home in Central Park, and said that the Trustees had had several informal talks with the Lincoln Park Commissioners, and that the latter had expressed their willingness to devote a portion of their ground upon which to construct a building. He considered that the best place in which to permanently locate. No action had been taken by the Trustees, and they awaited the action of the Academy. He then offered a resolution instructing the Trustees to solicit from the Lincoln Park Commissioners permission to place a building within their inclosure.

Mr. A. E. Ebert opposed the resolution, remarking that in conversation with several Directors of the Public Library they had said that there would be no difficulty in securing quarters with them when they had obtained Dearborn Park. This he thought would be much better than going to Lincoln Park, which was too far from the centre of the city. After further discussion the Trustees were directed to confer with the Lincoln Park Commissioners and the Directors of the Public Library as to securing a site, and report at the next meeting. The election of a Trustee was postponed until the next meeting.

CHICAGO UNIVERSITY.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE TRUSTEES—THE ALUMNI BANQUET.

The annual meeting of the Trustees of Chicago University was held yesterday afternoon, Judge Bailey in the chair. A letter was read from Prof. John Fraser tendering his resignation of the Chair of Rhetoric and English Literature, and was unanimously accepted.

The Secretary's report showed receipts from tuitions $6,964, from general collections $8,531, total $15,515; disbursements for salaries $12,-961, for expenses $2,321, total $14,982, leaving a balance of $532 in the treasury.

The Rev. Drs. Lorimer, F. Peck, and L. Everingham were added to the Finance Committee, and J. Y. Scammon was elected to represent the Union College of Law on the Board of Trustees in place of the late Hon. Thomas Hoyne.

The Alumni Association of the university held their twenty-third anniversary at the Palmer House last evening. The attendance was much larger than at previous anniversaries, many coming from distant States.

Prof. Edward Olson, President of the association, opened the literary program with a brief address of welcome, and introduced Miss Lucy Clapp Wilcox, of the class of 1880, as the essayist of the evening. Her subject was "The Age of Reason."

The orator of the evening, the Hon. George M. Lambertson, of Nebraska, was next introduced. His oration, which was quite elaborate, was upon "The Moral Phase of Education."

Mr. A. J. Fiske, poet of the evening, read a rhyme on "The Voices of Song." Other addresses, toasts, and college songs completed the program.

A DISCARDED LOVER.

HE IS ENJOINED FROM PUBLISHING HIS FRANCE'S LOVE-LETTERS.

A bill was filed last Saturday with great secrecy by Miss Emma F. Beaudran, a saleswoman in a State street dry-goods house, against Louis W. Kelley to prevent him from publishing divers and sundry love-letters which she had written him. She said that some time ago she was engaged to be married to Kelley, and as is usual in such cases indulged in an ardent epistolary correspondence.

For some unexplained cause she ultimately broke off the engagement, much to Kelley's regret, and he is now threatening, she alleges, to get even by publishing to a scandal-loving public her correspondence. She charges that this threat is only made for the purposes of blackmail, and that the publication would damage her very seriously. As according to law she still has an ownership in the letters, she asks that Kelley may be prevented from carrying his threats into execution. Kelley lives at No. 130 North State street, and his former fiancée claims to have contributed to his support by lending him money. A temporary injunction was issued by Judge Moran.

ON 'CHANGE.

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS—WHAT MR. HENNEBERRY INTENDED.

The Board of Trade Directors yesterday decided to take out the ticker in the old Call Board room, as they did not recognize "puts" and "calls," and, therefore, could recognize no institution dealing in them. George F. Baddyn and Adolph Hertz were suspended for disorderly conduct. The following were elected to membership: George W. Wiggs, Allen Gay, S. L. Underwood, John A. Walkley, J. J. Mackeown, and John B. Scott.

The members of the defunct Call Board are being paid $25 each on the final division of its assets among the thousand members.

J. E. Henneberry disclaimed any intention of trading, though his circular in THE TRIBUNE yesterday clearly stated otherwise, at the old Call Board room. His intention, he says, was to run a sort of club room where members of the board could keep track of the markets without the trouble and excitement prevailing on the floor. He further says if his customers wish it he will continue in business, receiving stock and grain quotations of outside cities.

SUBURBAN.

WHEATON.

The commencement exercises at Wheaton College open Sunday, June 15, with the Baccalaureate sermon by President J. Blanchard, and an address to the graduating class by President Charles A. Blanchard. President Stratton will preach before the graduating class of the Theological Seminary at 3 p. m. The Revs. Dr. Wardier and E. B. Graham will address the Society of Inquiry in the evening.

The closing exercises of the preparatory school occur Monday afternoon, and include an address by Prof. H. A. Fischer. The Theological School holds its commencement Monday evening. The annual meeting of the Board of Trustees will be held Tuesday at 10:30 a. m. The Alumni Association have their banquet and reception in the evening. The commencement proper will be held in the chapel at 10:30 a. m. Wednesday. The exercises include an address by the Rev. Dr. F. A. Noble and orations by the graduating class. The Musical Conservatory gives a concert in the evening, after which comes the President's levee in the college parlors. Those desirous of attending the exercises from abroad are requested to communicate with Miss F. H. Hiatt, of Wheaton.

ENGLEWOOD.

A novel musical entertainment was given last evening at the Baptist church, consisting entirely of war songs rendered by home talent in excellent style.

The examination of the senior class in the Normal School begins at 9 o'clock this morning.

The "Commercial Club" saloon on Sixty-third street has not yet been closed up, as ordered recently by the Town Board, and many citizens are beginning to inquire why not. The proprietor of the establishment has no saloon license and the authorities refuse to grant him one.

The Republican club met at the wigwam last night to organize a young men's auxiliary club. It is intended to organize all the young men in the town, so far as possible, and equip them with helmets, plumes, etc. The Englewood Republican Club will furnish them a drum corps. A committee of five was appointed to secure all the recruits available.

CICERO.

An election was held yesterday on the reissuance of $10,000 of bonds which fall due the 20th inst. There was no opposition and a light poll. The old bonds have been drawing 10 per cent interest, while the new issue will bear but 5.

ORIGIN OF AMMONIA.

Ammonia is obtained in largest quantities by the putrefaction of the urine of animals.—*Encyclopedia Britannica.*

Every housekeeper can test baking-powders containing this disgusting drug by placing a can of the "Royal" or "Andrews' Pearl" top down on a hot stove until heated. Then remove the can, and smell. Dr. Price's Cream Baking-Powder does not contain ammonia, alum, lime, potash, or bone phosphates. It is prepared by a physician and chemist with special regard to cleanliness and healthfulness.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE ILLINOIS WAGON COMPANY

Held their first annual meeting in their office, 122 Washington street, yesterday and elected the following officers: J. H. Shepard, President; George A. Philbrick, Secretary and Treasurer; and J. T. Dougine, Vice-President and General Manager. They chose as Directors: J. H. Shepard, George A. Philbrick, and J. T. Dougine, of Chicago; E. T. Towler and W. A. Towler, of New York. They declared a dividend of 10 per cent.

To roaches, bedbugs, flies, and fleas Buck & Rayner's "Moth Powder" is swift and sure destruction.

Finest teeth, $8; filling half rates. Drs. McChesney.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The County Clerk issued marriage licenses to the following couples yesterday:

Name.	Age.
John Selsby, Michigan City, Ind.	55
Emma Wheeler, Chicago	35
William Webster, Chicago	23
Nellie E. Hodges, Chicago	20
Jacob Nathan, Chicago	28
Jennie M. Jenson, Chicago	23
Nicholas Posthumus, Chicago	28
Maggie Rush, Longdale	23
Francis H. Hossenlaub, Chicago	34
Mary C. Sisson, Chicago	21
John Quinn, Chicago	41
Ellen N. Lynch, Chicago	30
Charles Bouland, Chicago	25
Lizzie Blackburn, Chicago	25
Simon Zogsbirendt, Chicago	27
Louisa Steiks, Chicago	23
Michael Kelly, Chicago	29
Mot C. Madsen, Chicago	25
Norman Hildebrand, Chicago	21
Kate Geil, Chicago	18
John G. Diefenbach, Blue Island	23
Ella Stimge, Palos	20
Carl Arst, Chicago	23
Helen Krause, Chicago	20
Casper Kaiser, Chicago	31
Lenne Diggle, Chicago	18
Henry Fortier, Chicago	20
Katherine Engel, Chicago	18
Timothy Lawler, Lake	20
Mary Mulvihill, Chicago	20
Charles W. Cummings, Chicago	19
Jessie A. Manning, Chicago	20
George Sonnenleiter, Chicago	24
Rosalie Roy, Chicago	18
George W. Miles, Chicago	17
Hattie Hanson, Chicago	17
Olox Wistrom, South Chicago	21
Betty Peterson, South Chicago	21
Cornelius Norgm, Chicago	19
Mary Rehak, Chicago	20
Charles H. Rich, Englewood	25
Anna Haake, Chicago	25
Henry Bellenbender, Chicago	24
Sarah Clancy, Chicago	20
Henry W. Brune, Lake View	21
Mary C. Kasch, Chicago	21
John C. Malsin, Chicago	22
Mary Kotsch, Chicago	20
Jacob Sauer, Chicago	27
Mary Hoffman, Chicago	31
Edward Ewald, Chicago	22
Bertha Zimmerman, Chicago	18
William N. Hoche, Rock Island	29
Mary A. Elder, Chicago	20
Zach McElfelsh, Washington, D. C.	30
Elizabeth Fortuna, St. Auburn, Ill.	20
Hans Krogh, St. Landro, Cal.	32
Mathilde Krogh, Vejen, Denmark	31
Levis Peterson, Evanston	22
Jennie Brannigan, Evanston	19
Martin J. Mooney, Chicago	25
Margaret E. Cox, Chicago	30
James Burns, Chicago	22
Harriet E. McCauley, Chicago	30
Leon Cartier, Chicago	45
Amanda Leonoine, Chicago	33

MARRIAGES.

RICHARDSON—HUNTER—June 10, at 1020 Prairie-av., by the Rev. Arthur Little, Mr. William H. Richardson, of Sheboygan Falls, Wis., to Miss Fannie N. Hunter, of this city.

DEATHS

PHILIPPI—June 10, Mrs. Mary Philippi, mother of William and Maggie Philippi, aged 75 years and 8 months.

Funeral Thursday, 12th inst., at 1 o'clock, from the family residence, 501 South Paya-av., to St. Peter's Church, thence to St. Boniface Cemetery.

PALMER—June 10, at Utica, N. Y., Chauncey Palmer, father of W. P. Palmer and Mrs. C. M. Hotchkin, of this city, aged 76 years.

REEVES—June 8, at Fostoria, O., Jennie R., wife of E. F. Reeves, formerly of this city. Deceased was a daughter of Mr. Daniel Groff, of Binghamton, formerly of Syracuse, N. Y.

Her remains will be interred at Syracuse, N. Y.

MORGAN—June 9, at the residence of his parents, No. 29 Johnson-st., John, son of Nicholas and Lucy Morgan, aged 16 years and 7 months.

Funeral Thursday, June 12, at 9:30 a. m., to Jesuit Church, thence by carriages to Calvary Cemetery.

BEACH—June 7, at her residence in Batavia, Ill., Mrs. Eliza Low, widow of the late Lawrence C. Beach, aged 84 years.

GOODYEAR—June 9, of tubercular meningitis, Nellie Irene, youngest daughter of William and Fronia Goodyear, aged 2 years 11 months and 9 days.

Funeral Wednesday, June 11, at 1 o'clock p. m., from residence, 655 West Lake-st., by carriages to Rosehill Cemetery.

BRIGHTLY—June 9, at his late residence, No. 416 West Washington-st., Harry A. Brightly, aged 45 years.

Funeral at residence, 2 p. m. today.

☞ New York and Philadelphia papers please copy.

FURLONG—June 9, 1884, Nellie Agnes, beloved daughter of Peter and the late Margaret Furlong, aged 12 years 11 months and 4 days.

Funeral from her late residence, 132 Sedgwick-st., June 11, at 10 o'clock a. m., to the Church of the Holy Name, thence by carriages to Calvary Cemetery.

We miss thy kind and willing hand,
Thy bright and sunny smile.
For home is dark without thee,
We miss thee all the time.
HER PA.

LEENHEER—June 10, John Cornelius Leenheer, beloved son of Bastian and Marie Leenheer, aged 5 years and 3 months.

Funeral from his late residence, No. 371 West Twenty-second-st., Sunday, June 15, at 12:30, by carriages to Rosehill.

CHASE—Elisha Chase, aged 81 years.

Funeral from his late residence, 413 West Monroe-st., Thursday at 2 p. m.

☞ Detroit (Mich.) and Lockport (N. Y.) papers please copy.

BRIGHTLY—Monday morning, June 9, at residence 423 West Washington-st., H. A. Brightly.

Funeral Wednesday at 1 p. m.

☞ New York City and Philadelphia papers please copy.

MATTHEWS—On Tuesday, June 10, at 146 Warren-av., Mrs. Margaret Matthews, aged 81 years.

Funeral Thursday, the 12th inst., at 1 o'clock. Interment at Rosehill.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

A GRAND PICNIC AND EXCURSION WILL be given by the Young Men's Blaine and Logan Club to Willow Springs Grove Sunday, June 15, 1884. The train leaves the Union Depot, corner of Canal and Adams-sts., at 8:30 a. m. sharp. Tickets for the round trip, 50 cents, for sale at Wolff's, corner of Madison and Halsted-sts., and at Hess Bros., 80 La Salle-st.

A PRAYER AND CONSECRATION MEETing will be held Thursday at 10 a. m., conducted by Francis Murphy, at the headquarters of the Central W. C. T. U., Room 100, No. 151 La Salle-st. All are invited to attend.

THERE WILL BE A MEETING OF THE Republicans of the Thirteenth Ward Thursday evening at Bent's Hall, 746 West Lake-st., for the purpose of organizing a Blaine and Logan Club.

THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING OF the Young Women's Christian Association will be held at 1516 Wabash-av., Thursday, June 12, at 10 a. m.

THE SEVENTH WARD REPUBLICAN CLUB will meet at the corner of Twelfth and Wallace-sts. this evening to ratify the nomination of Blaine and Logan.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that all claims which have been allowed against the Teutonia Life-Insurance Company will be paid by me in full upon presentation to me, at my office, Room 2, No. 99 Randolph-st., Chicago, and that by order of the Circuit Court of Cook County, Illinois, in the suit of Charles E. Appleton, Assignee, vs. The Teutonia Life-Insurance Company, entered on the 5th day of June, 1884, all claims against said company not presented to me for payment on or before Aug. 10, 1884, will be forever closed and prevented from participating in the assets of said company.

Dated, Chicago, June 9, 1884.

ELMER WASHBURN, Receiver.

A WICKED ADULTERATION.

Eleven Per Cent of Tartrate of Lime Discovered in Dr. Price's Baking Powder.

Analysis of Price's Baking Powder shows:

LIME	3.53 per ct.
AMMONIA	1.05 per ct.
Starch	19.00 per ct.

Prof. Habirshaw, of New York, found the following in Price's Powder:

TARTRATE OF LIME	11.85 per ct.

Aside from the inferiority of a powder containing a useless substance equaling about one-eighth of its entire weight (and which is the cause of the great lack of strength of Price's Baking Powder as shown by the tests of the Government Chemists), there is to be considered the serious consequences that may arise from taking this large amount of lime into the system.

Lime must be decomposed by heat, and is not eliminated in mixing or baking, and therefore all of this enormous proportion, as found in Price's Baking Powder, remains in the bread, biscuit, or cake with which it is mixed and is taken into the stomach!

By the application of heat to lime carbonic acid gas is driven off and there is left quick lime, a caustic so powerful that it is used by tanners to eat the hair from hides of animals, and in dissecting rooms to quickly rot the flesh from the bones of dead subjects.

Lime mixed with starch (and both are found in Price's Powder) will produce a ferment. The process is not quick and does not take place until the food in which the baking powder is used has been some time in the stomach. Indigestion, dyspepsia, and more serious disorders result.

The cause of this large amount of Lime in Price's Baking Powder is the use of cheap and impure materials.

Prof. C. B. Gibson, Chemist of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, had in view these impure powders containing lime, like Price's, when after having made an examination of many of them he volunteered the following testimony that Royal Baking Powder is the best and purest in the market:

LABORATORY OF UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO.: I recently procured a sample of your (Royal) baking powder from the kitchen of a private family in this city, and subjected it to an examination. I found it so different from many of the baking powders advertised as "strictly" and "absolutely pure," and so far superior, that I thought you would be pleased to know it, and might find use for the certificate.

In view of the vast difference and stupendous frauds that are offered to the most "gullible" people on the face of the earth, it pleases me occasionally to strike an "honest article."

Respectfully, C. B. GIBSON.

If you prefer

Apollinaris

See that the bottles which are placed before you have the WELL-KNOWN ORANGE LABELS, without which the water is an imitation. Unless you take care what water is mixed with your liquor, you are sure not to get APOLLINARIS.

THE HALLET & DAVIS PIANO.

"The most admirable instrument ever manufactured."
DR. FRANZ LISZT,
The greatest living Pianist.

These and other Pianos of standard makers can be found at warerooms of

W. W. KIMBALL CO.,
Cor. State and Adams-sts.

PERRY ROAD CART.

The first and only two wheeler ever produced that positively has no horse motion whatever.

ABBOTT BUGGY CO., Proprietors,
State and Twentieth-sts., Chicago.

KRANZ'S 'Paris Glaces.'
Something entirely New. Superior to all other Ice confections. ORDER OF KRANZ, 92 State-st.

CIGARS! No smoker should be without a box of our celebrated "PIPER" BRAND of HAVANA CIGARS. Try them. J. E. HOEFNER & CO., 135 Dearborn-st.

War Vols. "Harper's Weekly."
The ONLY work preserving illustrations that appeared in Harper's Weekly during the War is
HARPER'S PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE REBELLION.
Two volumes, same size page as the Weekly.
Price, delivered free of express charges: Cloth, $14; Half Turkey Morocco, marbled edges, $18; Full Turkey Morocco, gilt edges, $25. Send for circular.

W. Dowell Bros.,
113 Dearborn-st., Chicago.
This work was prepared by Messrs. Harper & Bros. with the special object of preserving their famous War Sketches, and now that the plates of the Weekly are destroyed it is positively the ONLY means of obtaining them.

CHEW POLICE

DYE HOUSE. Est'd 1855. Every description of silks, velvets, woolen goods, shawls, cloaks, crape shawls, plumes, etc., cleaned or dyed to any desirable shade. Ladies' dresses in silk, woolen, or mixed goods cleaned without removing any trimmings, etc. Crape veils renovated. Gents' clothes cleaned, dyed, and repaired. Orders received by mail or express. ADD. SCHEWAIZ, Boston Fancy Dyeing Works, 154 Illinois, 150 South Clark, and 205 West Madison-sts.

CANDY Sendfil. 25, 40, or 60 for a retail box by express of the best Candies in America, put up elegantly and strictly pure, suitable for presents. 25 cents. Refer to all Chicago. Address C. F. GUNTHER, Confectioner, 78 Madison-st.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.
State & Washington-sts.

GRAND
Clearing Sale
OF
Cloaks & Suits
BEFORE
Semi-Annual Inventory.

Unusual Bargains
IN
White Lawn Dress,
Ladies' Cloth,
Flannel,
AND
Combination
Suits,
—ALL COLORS.—

Black and Colored
Silk Costumes,
Jersey Waists,
Jackets and Newmarkets.

Raglans,
Ulsters and Wraps,
IN
Cloth, Silk,
AND
Brocaded Grenadine,
All Marked to Close.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.
Tld and 716 Madison-st.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 11th, 1884,
AT 9:30 A. M.

Boots, Shoes, and Slippers.

We call the attention of close buyers to this sale as we have arranged to dispose of a very fine line of BOOTS and SHOES for this date, and buyers will miss some big bargains if they do not attend.
G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

REGULAR TRADE SALES
Dry Goods, Clothing, Straw Goods

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.
...te & Washington-sts.
GRAND
Clearing Sale
OF
...aks & Suits
BEFORE
...emi-Annual Inventory.
...nusual Bargains
IN
...te Lawn Dresses,
Ladies' Cloth,
Flannel,
AND
Combination
Suits,
—ALL COLORS.—
Black and Colored
...ilk Costumes,
Jersey Waists,
...kets and Newmarkets.
Raglans,
...ters and Wraps,
IN
Cloth, Silk,
AND
...rocaded Grenadine,
Marked to Close.

...By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
...21s and 23S Madison-st.
...ESDAY, JUNE ...th, 1884
AT 9:30 A. M.
...ts, Shoes, and
Slippers.
...he attention of close buyers to this sale
...arranged to dispose of a very fine line of
...d SHOES for this date, and buyers will
...big bargains if they do not attend.
G. P. GORE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
REGULAR TRADE SALES.
...oods, Clothing, Straw Goods,
...day, June 10, 9:30 a. m., and
...rsday, June 12, 9:30 a. m.
IMPORTANT CLEARING SALES.
G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.
...KERY & GLASSWARE
...rsday, June 12, 9:30 a. m.,
Casks Hotel China,
...ks W. G. Ware,
...ks C. C. Ware,
...ks Rock & Yellow Ware,
...RARY LAMPS, BRACKETS, ETC.
...NA CUSPADORES.
...BRLS. GLASSWARE.
...ted for country merchants.
...M. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.
...21s and 23S Madison-st.
...RLISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.
...O This Morning,
REGULAR CLEARING SALE
...RNITURE,
CARPETS.
...eral Household Goods, General Mer...
...chandise, &c., &c.
ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.,
84 and 86 Randolph-st.

...Books for the Sea-Side.
...rget to take with you to the Sea-Side,
...tain, or other Summer Resort a few
...CHOICE MUSIC BOOKS.
...NG:
...OF ENGLISH SONG, ($2); or MINSTREL
...Old and New, ($2); or AMERICAN COL...
...ORN BOOK, ($2); or SONGS (50 cents
...H AND DELL, ($1.25). This last is a
...llection of Home Songs.
...UNDAY:
...WORSHIP, ($2 sets.); the New Sunday-School
...ok; or MALE VOICE CHOIR, ($2); or
...ED and Sacred Songs; or CAROLES OF H...
...RT, ($2).
...AY-FOR PIANO:
...OF THE DANCE, ($2); or GEMS OF
...RT, ($2); or A CLUSTER OF GEMS, ($2); or
...LETTERS, (3 Vols., each $1.25); or MO...
...LETTERS, (3 Vols., each $1.25).
...ok mailed for retail price.
...N & HEALY, Chicago.
...R DITSON & CO., Boston.
...PTURE CURED.
...KER—DEAR SIR: I am free to say I was
...d when I called to see you. For ten months
...d husband has failed to hold my rupture.
...several hernia, much larger than a goose-
...g. In your superior skill and Rensselaer
...ow consider myself as sound as I ever was.
...e worn a truss for more than a year, was
...ur in and out of wagons weighing of 10
...more. My age is 59 years.
L. S. HODGE.
Residence 549 West Jackson-st.
...arker, President of Truss Co., Office and
...ts State-st., Chicago.

...olbron, Chauncey
& Co.,
(Late Day, Field & Colbron,)
STOCK BROKERS,
Grain and Provisions,
...33 La Salle Street, Chicago,
17 New-st., New York,
...21 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.
...ivate Service—Connected by DIRECT Wires.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
Members Chicago Board of Trade.

Chicago City Bonds.
Subscriptions received for a limited number of the new issue of Chicago City Four Per Cent 20-Year Bonds.
Gerhard Foreman,
BANKER,
102 Washington-st.

MUSGRAVE & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 29 Pine-st., New York,
Transact a general Banking Business, including the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS and BONDS for cash or on Margin. Interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight.
Members New York Stock Exchange.

N. W. HARRIS & CO.,
INVESTMENT BANKERS,
176 Dearborn-street, Chicago.
BONDS (U. S., State, County, City, Town, and Schools, bought and sold. Total issues negotiated.)
MONEY TO LOAN (At six per cent in Illinois upon real estate, in sums of $2,000 and upwards.)

WANTED.
A party who has a large LUMBER operation on the Pacific Coast, including a LARGE SAWMILL, in first-class order, desires a partner with CAPITAL AND EXPERIENCE in the sale of lumber. No one without the capital and commercial and financial experience need answer this advertisement. For further information address the FINANCIAL EDITOR of The Tribune.

Stock Increase Notice.
Notice is hereby given that there will be a special meeting of the Stockholders of the Badger Electric Company of said Company Monday, June 23 at 10 a. m., for the purpose of increasing the capital stock of said Company.
BADGER, President.
L. H. STANWOOD, Secretary.

AN EDITOR THREATENED.
A Georgia Planter Fails to Carry Out a Horsewhipping Plan.
LINCOLNTON, Ga., June 8.—About two years ago the residence of Mr. B. A. Cox was burned down. The circumstances were such as to justify suspicion of incendiarism and created great excitement in the county, which was increased by a subsequent charge made against a prominent citizen, who was put on trial, but was acquitted. One of the leading witnesses against this gentleman was a colored man named Jack Henderson, who was in the employ of Mr. Tarver, a well-to-do planter. The matter then became a subject of dispute between these factions.
Two months ago an attempt was made to outrage the wife of a respectable farmer during the absence of her husband. The deed only failed of consummation through the opportune return of the husband, when the assailant jumped through the window and the pursuit was made, and after a mile's chase he was caught, when he proved to be the veritable Jack Henderson. An effort was then made to lynch him, but he was removed to Wilkes County Jail for safe-keeping. Being informed that Mr. Tarver was among the number who wanted to lynch him, Henderson made a confession, in which he acknowledged that he was the incendiary who fired Mr. Cox's house; that he did it at the instigation of Mr. Tarver, and that Tarver's motive in wanting him lynched was to remove the evidence of the crime. These matters were all duly chronicled by the Lincolnton News, the editor of which is Mr. J. D. Collier.
Mr. Tarver sent the editor word that he was going to horsewhip him. Saturday Mr. Tarver approached Mr. Colley with a whip with the avowed purpose of using it. When the two met Mr. Tarver told Mr. Colley he knew he was armed, and asked him to lay aside his pistol, which was cocked. Mr. Colley endeavored to let the hammer down, when the weapon was discharged, inflicting a wound in the fleshy part of his leg. After giving up his pistol Mr. Colley struck Mr. Tarver and knocked him down. But one blow was passed.

SHE TOOK THE LOT.
Detroit Free Press: "Do your women customers bother you much?" asked a citizen who was talking with a Woodward avenue grocer the other morning.
"Well, they seldom want to pay the prices. It seems natural for them to want to beat down the figures. There comes one now who probably wants strawberries. Here are some fresh ones at 15 cents per quart, and yet if I should ask her only 11 she'd want 'em for 10."
"Say; try it on, just for a joke. If she asks the price put it at 11."
The grocer agreed, and presently the woman came up, counted the sixteen boxes of berries under her nose, and, of course, inquired:
"Have you any strawberries this morning?"
"Yes'm."
"Fresh ones?"
"Yes'm."
"In quart boxes?"
"Yes'm."
"How much?"
"Only 11 cents per box, madam."
"I'll take the whole lot," she quietly observed, as she handed out a $5 bill; and take on she did.
The citizen disappeared at that moment, and the grocer somehow believes that it was a put-up job between the two.

A NEW EXCUSE.
New York Journal: A seedy-looking specimen of humanity sauntered into a Nassau street lawyer's office and asked the loan of a dollar to buy him a straw hat.
"I don't know you," said the attorney.
"Perhaps not; but a short time ago I was a wealthy man, and now I'm penniless," he moaned.
"Why don't you go to work?"
"I expected to, but you see the Marine Bank failed."
"Get out of here!" shouted the lawyer; "that's too thin."
"Wait a minute," pleaded the bummer. "I was going to say the Marine Bank failed to give me the refusal of its sidewalk cleaning next winter, so of course I couldn't get any loan on my future prospects."

DUTIABLE GOODS.
The following dutiable goods were received yesterday: Marshall Field & Co., 10 cases dry goods; Small & Lathrop, 13 cars salt; J. V. Farwell & Co., 4 cases dry goods; H. W. King & Co., 1 case dry goods; Studebaker Bros., 1 case toys; C. Keizer, 1 case books; Burley & Co., 1 case packages earthenware; Pitkin & Brands, 12 packages earthenware; Burley & Co., 3 packages earthenware. Collections, $13,124.

To Ladies: If you wish to render your skin white and soft, use Glenn's Sulphur Soap.
Hay's Hoehache drops cure in one minute.

BUSINESS.

A Decline in the Prices of Stocks—The Western Union Dividend.

The Produce Markets Quiet, Provisions Much Stronger, and Breadstuffs Weak.

Free Receipts of Grain and Smaller Decrease in Stocks than Was Expected.

MONETARY.

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

	June 10.	June 3.
New York	$ 80,337,467	$107,415,517
Boston	10,480,784	11,106,377
Chicago	6,600,000	13,365,000
Philadelphia	8,498,665	12,120,754
St. Louis	2,600,000	2,852,651
Bal imore	1,905,375	2,204,034
New Orleans	1,185,000	1,500,346
Totals	$111,790,569	$150,560,629

New York exchange was quoted as follows yesterday:
Chicago, 40c premium.
Boston, par to 5c premium.
Cincinnati, 75c premium.
New Orleans, $2.00 premium.

The banks generally keep up their lending rates to 6@7 per cent for time and care very little for the call market. Several of them report that they have all they can do to supply the wants of their customers and do not seek the patronage of outsiders. There are still a good many borrowers who bid for funds at 6 per cent for thirty and sixty days and cannot get them. If the 4 per cent people will let their moneys out for those periods they can find customers at 2 per cent above their call rate. The banks which do not have a large constituency—such as certificate holders, who are likely to draw their money in consequence of a fear of the financial situation—are now doing a profitable business, for they can get good rates and there is no danger of so depleting their ready cash as to produce trouble. Those which do have many customers of that class still feel the necessity of maintaining a large hoard of cash and are therefore not free lenders. The increase in deposits is small, and until they show signs of growing more rapidly the policy of these institutions will not be changed. Exchange on Eastern cities was strong yesterday at 40c. The rates for foreign bills were unchanged and the market was firm. There was a fair supply of bills drawn against wheat, flour, and provisions.

The movement of investment securities was rather sluggish. There were sales at the Chicago Stock Exchange of $5,000 City Railway 4½s at 97¾, $1,000 West Park 7s of 1890 at 109¼, $1,000 Mutual Union 6s at 65, $1,000 at 64¾. Consumers' Gas 6s opened with a sale of $1,000 at 94 and closed with a sale of a similar amount at 93¾, intervening sales being $3,000 at 93¾, $2,000 at 93¾, and $1,000 at 93¼.

The following were the bidding prices at the Stock Exchange except where a dagger (†) indicates that the price was asked without a bid:

Commercial N. Bank	235	Cook County 7s, 1889	107
†Continental N. Bank	120	Cook County 7s, 1892	115
Hibernian Bank	120	Cook County 6s, 1892	105
Hill, Trust & Safe	220	Cook County 6s, 1900	105
†International Bank	110	Lincoln Park 7s, 1885	105
†Nat. Lin. & Trust Co.	215	N.C.City Ry. 6s, 1895	104
Met. Nat. Bank	130	N. C. City Ry. 5-20 6s	104½
Nat. Bank of America	140	South Park 7s, 1890	104½
Nat. Bank of Illinois	145¾	South Park 7s, 1901	103½
†U. S.-Tds. Nat. Bank	270	W.Div.Ry.con. 5-20 6s	106
Chicago City 7s, 1885	100	W. D. Ry. reg. 6s	103
Chicago City 7s, 1886	101	West Div. Ry. 6s, 1909	103
Chicago City 7s, 1887	116	West Town 8s, 1899	109
Chicago City 7s, 1896	119	Mutual Union 6s	65
Chicago City 7s, 1902	122	Mutual Union 6s, 1892	97½
Chicago City 7s, 1903	122	U. S. Co. 6s, 1912	44
Chicago City 6s, 1887	101	Postal T. Co. 6s, 1913	94
Chicago City 6s, 1895	104½	C. B. of T. 10-20 3s	100½
Chicago City 6s, 1896	105	C. U. T. & S. Co. 6s, 1913	107
Chicago City 6s, 1898	109½	Chamber of Com	60
Chicago City 6s, 1899	110	Chi. City Railway	125
Chicago City 6s, 1903	110½	Chi. G. L. & C. Co	40
Chicago City 4½s, 1900	103	Con. G., F. & L. Co	37½
Chi. City Ry 5-20 6s	97½	Peoples' Gas Co	57

The New York stock market was dull and uninteresting. The sales were 289,500 shares. The most prominent stocks declined. The Gould crowd were still supposed to be bulls, but the Vanderbilt people had sold freely, and there was no outside support. The appointment of a Receiver for the West Shore Road had little effect on the bonds, the event having been discounted. Missouri Pacific declined. The street does not think the stock worth what it is selling for, but the bears are afraid to sell it for fear of a corner. It was reported that the shorts had been allowed to settle, but the Gould people denied it. New York Central continues to be in disfavor. One of the Directors is, however, quoted as saying that no new bonds will be issued and that the company has a surplus of $14,000,000. And somebody says that Vanderbilt says that he could take the unused real estate owned by the road and after paying the bonded debt have a handsome profit left. The Executive Committee of the Western Union had a meeting and recommended that a quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent be paid. It is claimed that after the payment of this dividend there will be a surplus of $200,000 on the year's business. The coalers were very weak. A report from Philadelphia is that the floating debt of the Reading Road is nearer $15,000,000 than $10,000,000. It was stated that President Rogers, of the Louisville & Nashville Road, had resigned so soon and that Vice-President M. H. Smith was acting. There was a decrease of $113,844 in the earnings of the Manitoba Road during May.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 10.—[Special.]—The *Herald's* money article says: The general market dragged down today. There was no conspicuous loss, but everything turned out to be a trifle lower at the ending than at the beginning. The day's business was boxed up within the four walls of the Stock Exchange, and there was nothing from outside that had any material effect on values. The Soutter continuent and the Exchange place bears sold Central & Hudson and Delaware & Lackawanna, presumably for London account. Messrs. Seligman, Speyer & Co. have placed the $30,000,000 Missouri Pacific consolidated first mortgage bonds of 1920, they being part of the bonds issued in 1881, and exchanged bond for bond for the old first, second, and third mortgage and divisional bonds. The Receivers of the West Shore have taken possession of the road. Stories about Reading, as told, range from bad to worse. The floating debt of the company is now said to be nearer $15,000,000 than $10,000,000. Missouri Pacific is held with much firmness by the Gould people. The report that the shorts in the stock have been allowed to settle is not believed. Gould's people say that the short interest is greater than ever, and that the stock could be put up to fabulous figures should it be thought fit to do so. New York Central was a good deal in the dumps this morning under pressure of unfavorable reports. Parties intimately connected with the management of the property state that no proposition has been even considered relating to any issue of new bonds, and that no such issue is required in consideration of the fact that the road has at present a cash surplus of $14,000,000. The Western Union Executive Committee have recommended that the usual quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent be declared and paid on and after July 15. The weakness in this stock today was attributable to reports that a reduction in rates would be ordered to meet the cut made by the opposition companies. The bulls are awaiting the arrival of Mr. Vanderbilt with considerable interest, hoping that he will lend a powerful hand to drag specials out of the rut in which it now flounders in.

NEW YORK, June 10.—[Special.]—There was nothing doing in the exchange market today. London cables report money in the street 2¼ per cent. Foreign houses report there were large selling orders in stocks on the market today from London. The Vanderbilts were the principal securities sold. Considerable opposition, it is stated, may be expected from foreign holders of bonds and stocks to the plans of reorganization announced by several roads. Railroad men generally expect east-bound rates to be advanced tomorrow to 20 cents per hundred pounds. The Mexican Central Railroad people say the prospects are excellent for good business on their road after the rainy season is over. Directors of the Louisville & Nashville Company say that the management has decided to abolish several departments and thus reduce expenses. Another meeting of the board is called for tomorrow, at which it is expected important business will be transacted. Houston & Texas people say the road has had a bad time with severe storms and floods. They expect the last half of the year to make up the deficiency of the first half. Interviews with manufacturers of textile fabrics in Philadelphia indicate that the trade is depressed. Prices are very low, the demand small, and prospects not encouraging. H. D. Thomas & Co., who failed today, was one of the oldest woolen houses in Philadelphia, and the firm ascribes its suspension to the depreciation in goods and the dullest trade in forty years. Some of the dry-goods houses in this city report a considerable improvement this week in Western buying.

The following were the quotations on the New York Stock Exchange, with amount of sales during the day:

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last June 10	Last June 9
Can. Pacific	1,500	44¾	43¾	44¼	44¾
Canada Southern	1,515	57	56¾	56¾	57
Central Pacific	1,800	42	41	41½	42¼
C. B. & Q.	1,450	114	113¾	113¾	113¾
C., C., C. & I.	340	38½	38	38	39
Ches. & O.	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	
Den. & Rio G.	3,300	19	18¾	19	19¼
Del. & Hud.	1,025	93¾	92¾	94	97
Del., L. & W.	49,305	131¾	129¾	130	134¾
Erie	3,600	19¾	19¼	19¼	19¾
Do seconds		15¾	15¾	14½	15¾
Illinois Central	350	119	117¾	117¾	118¾
Jersey Central	1,010	58	57	57	58
Kan. & Tex.	800	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾
Lake Shore	9,350	94	93¼	93¾	94¼
Louis. & N.	19,000	27¼	26¾	27¼	27¾
Manhattan	400	58¾	58¾	58¾	59
Memphis & Chas.	1,400	39¾	39¼	39¼	39¾
Met. El. bonds	15	105	105	105	104½
Mich. Central	631	90¾	89¾	89¾	91
Mo. Pacific	1,300	70	69	69	71
Morris & E.	600	126	125¾	125¾	126¾
Mo. Pacific	19,350	83¾	82¾	83¾	86¾
N. Y. Central	11,770	104¾	103¾	103¾	105¾
N. Y., C. & St. L.	350	6	6	6	6
Do 1st pf.	100	13¾	13¾	13¾	14
Northern Pacific	1,350	27¾	26¾	26¾	27¾
Do pf.	11,350	47¾	46¾	47¾	48
Northwestern	13,950	104¾	103¾	104	105¾
Do pf'd	100	129¾	129¾	128¾	129¾
Ohio Central	240	2	1¾	1¾	1¾
Ohio & Miss.	1,100	23¾	23¼	23¼	24
O. Transcon.	3,100	13¾	12¾	13	13¾
Pacific Mail	3,000	41	40¾	40¾	41
P. C. C. Co.	270	100	100	100	101¼
Reading	2,310	25¾	23¾	25¾	25¾
Rich. & Dan.	100	40	40	40	40
Rich. & Pitts.	710	5¾	5¾	5¾	6
Rock Island	447	113¾	113	113	113¾
St. L. & S. F. pfd.	100	57	57	57	57
St. Paul	42,035	74¾	73¾	74¼	75¾
Do pfd	900	106	105	107	107
St. Paul & O.	100	27¼	27¼	27¼	28¼
Do pfd.	1,325	86	86	86	86
St. P., St. S. M.	7,000	88	87¾	87¾	89¾
Texas Pacific	2,240	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
Union Pacific	30,512	44¾	43¾	43¾	45¾
Wabash	100	6	6	6	6¼
Do pfd	300	13	12¾	12¾	13¼
W. Shore bonds		103	101¾	101¾	103
Western Union	18,385	93¾	89¾	89¾	93¾

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	127	Fargo	104
American	140	United States	67

GOVERNMENT AND RAILROAD BONDS.

3 per cent bonds	100	St. P. & S. C. 1sts	116
United States 4½s	112¾	Tex. Pac. land grants	41
United States new	114	Rio Grande	71½
Pacific 6s of '95	123	Union Pacific firsts	113½
Central Pacific firsts	113½	do land grant	106½
Erie seconds	105½	do sinking fund	109
Leh. & Wilks. (offered)	90		

STATE SECURITIES.

Louisiana consols	69½	Tennessee 6s, new	37
Missouri 6s	105	Virginia 6s	40
Mo. 6s, ex-int. coup.	101	do ex-mat. coup.	40
Tennessee 6s, old	37½	do deferred	6

The following is a complete record of bond transactions on the New York Stock Exchange yesterday:

10 A. M. TO 12 M.

$4000	C & O cur	80½	
4000	do	80	
4000	C&I 1st—Series B	92	
8000	do	91	
2000	do	91¼	
1000	do	91	
15000	C B & Q deb 5s	95¾	
2000	Can So 1st gtd	100	
5000	C & E Ill 1st	110	
500	D & R G 1st con	47	
2700	do	46	
5000	Den & Rio G 1st con	52	
1000	do	52	
2000	do	51¾	
1000	do	51¾	
1000	do	51¾	
1000	do	51¾	
1000	do	51¾	
1000	Ft W & Den 1st	89	
1000	H & St Jo 8s con	103	
1000	Harlem 1st—reg	130	
5000	Kan Pac 1st con	77	
40000	L & N gen m 6s	80¾	
10000	do	80¾	
1000	L N A & C 1st	95	
2000	Mass 1st—SMD	110¾	
1000	Mass 1st—SMD	110¾	
5000	do	94¾	
5000	do	94¾	
1000	M K & T gen 6s	100	
4000	M K & T con 6s	104¾	
500	Manhattan Con	130	
7000	Mo Pac 1st cons	97¾	
1000	do	98	
1000	N Y Elev 1st	119	
1000	N Y L & W const m	98	
3000	N Y W S & B 1st	93	
20000	U S 5s reg	102¾	
10-10	U S 4½s reg	112½	
1000	B C R & N 1st	100½	
1000	C & Ill 1st	110	
5000	Can So 1st gtd	100	
1000	C & E Ill 1st	110	
2000	C & I 1st—Series A	110	
1000	C & I 1st—Series A	110	
2000	C & O cur	80¾	
1000	do	80¾	
16000	C & N W s f deb 5s	92	
2000	do	91¾	
1000	C & P W 1st	93	
2000	D & R G W 1st	37	
2000	do	37	
2000	do	37	
24000	D & R G 1st con	47	
4000	E Tenn 5s	93¾	
2000	do	93¾	
2000	do	93¾	
9000	do	93¾	
1000	do	93¾	
1000	do	93¾	
4000	Erie 6th mtg	108	
1000	H & St Jo 8s con	103	
20000	K P 1st cons	73	
1000	L Rock & Mem 1st	80	
1000	M K & T con 6s	104¾	
5000	M & St P 1st—W & M	95	
10000	M P Ex 4th cpn	94¾	
1000	do	94¾	
50000	do	94¾	

1 P. M. TO 2 P. M.

20000	U S 4s reg	122¾	
5000	Tenn 6s	36¾	
2000	Tenn 6s new	36¾	
2000	Tenn 6s new	36¾	
5000	B H & E 1st	100¾	
22000	C & O cur	34	
1000	do	80¾	
10000	do	80¾	
1000	do	80¾	
1000	Can So 1st gtd	100	
20000	D & R G W 1st	39	
2000	do	39	
1000	Ft W & Den 1st	89	
2000	H & St Jo 8s con	103	
1000	Ind & G N 1st	103	
1000	Ind & G N 1st	103	
5000	L & W Beon asntd	94	
2000	Mo Pac 1st cons	97¾	
1000	N J C 1st gtd	116	
1000	Met El 1st	105	
1000	Mich Cen 7s	124	
1000	N J C 1st gtd	116	
2000	N Pac 1st coup	103¾	

New York, June 10.—Money market easy at 2@2½. Closed, offered, 2. Prime mercantile paper, 5@6. Sterling exchange, bankers' bills steady at 484¼; do demand, 486¾. Produce exports for the week, $8,435,000.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, MASS., June 10.—[Special.]—There is an easier tone in the money market and business is doing at lower rates. Good business paper discounts at 5½@6 per cent. Borrowing banks obtained money at the clearing-house today at 3½@4 per cent, most of the transactions being at 3½ per cent. New York funds sold at from par to 50 per $1,000 premium. The gross exchanges were $10,489,-764 and the balances were $1,006,614. The following were the sales and quotations on the Boston Stock Exchange:

	Sales.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.
First board.					
Atchison	2,300	70¼	70¾	69¾	69¾
C. B. & Q.	100	114	114	114	114
Chi. Sdt. & G.	50	10	10	10	10
N. Y. & N. E.	100	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
Union Pacific	500	43	43	43	43
Erie Tel.	10	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾
N. E. Tel.	25	21	21	21	21
Pullman	10	101	101	101	101
Cal. & H. mining	10	150	150	150	155
Quincy	15	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾
Second board.					
Atchison	600	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾
Conn. Val.	500	25	25	25	25
C. & W. M.	50	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾
Mex. Cent	300	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
Mex. Tel.	100	18	18	18	18
Trop. Tel.	100	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
Erie Tel.	200	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾
New England Tel.	20	21	21	21	21
Pullman	10	101	101	101	101
Huron mining	25	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
Cal. & H. mining	20	150½	150½	150½	155½

The following were the bond sales on the Boston Stock Exchange:

FIRST BOARD.

$1000	C B & Q 4s	103	
15000	Mex 7s	85¾	
5000	do	85¾	
20000	do	85¾	
1000	C & O 1st	80¾	
1000	Atchison 7s	119	
1000	do 5s	99	
3000	A & P Gs	87	

SECOND BOARD.

3000	A & P inc	11	
3000	do 5s	99	
3000	do	85¾	

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 10.—[Special.]—Clearings, $8,008,665; balances, $1,423,347; money, 5@6. New York funds steady.

The market closed unsettled.

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania	54½	54¾
Reading	25¾	26
Lehigh Valley	56¾	57
Northern Pacific	29	29¾
Northern Pacific preferred	47	47¾
Lehigh Navigation	41¾	41¾
Lehigh Zinc	13¾	14
New Jersey Central	57¾	57¾
Oregon Trans	29¾	30
Reading generals	73¾	74¾

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., June 10.—[Special.]—New York exchange remains firm at 75c premium between banks and $1.00 over the counter. The buying rates of over the counter are par and 50c premium.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, La., June 10.—Exchange unchanged.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, June 10.—5 p. m.—Consols, money, 99 13-16; do account, 99 15-16.
United States 4½s, 113¾; United States 4s, 122¾.
St. Paul, 74¾; Canadian Pacific, 45¾; Illinois Central, 120¾; Pennsylvania Central, 56; New York Central, 108¼; Erie, 14½; seconds, 57; Reading, 12¼.
Silver, 50 15-16d.
PARIS, June 10.—Rentes, 79f 22½c.
BERLIN, June 10.—Specie in the Imperial Bank of Germany has increased 742,000 marks.

MINING STOCKS.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 10.—The market for mining shares is extremely dull, but stronger. Sales included Consolidated Pacific at 32c, Eureka $3.15, Belle Isle 50c, Navajo $3.30@3.35, Gold Stripes 6c, Horn Silver, 53½c, Sierra Nevada $1.60@1.65, Bodie (50 shares) $475.

Homestake	8	Quicksilver	30
Ontario	19	Quicksilver pref	22½

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., June 10.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

Rutland, common	3	Quincy	87
Allouez Mining Co	¼	Osceola	10
Calumet & H	156	Huron	17¼
Franklin	75¾		

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 10.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

Alta	$1.50	Mexican	$1.00
Best & Belcher	1.02½	Mt. Diablo	2.25
Bodie Consolidated	4.00	Navajo	3.00
California	10	Ophir	1.00
Chollar	1.35	Potosi	35
Con. Pacific	1.10	Savage	1.00
Con. Virginia	15	Sierra Nevada	1.87½
Crown Point	1.12½	Union Con	80
Gould & Curry	80	Utah	1.00
Hale & Norcross	2.25	Yellow Jacket	1.02½

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Tuesday, June 10:

CITY PROPERTY.

West Van Buren st, 74 ft e of Lincoln, n f, 80x130 ft, dated June 6 (John C. Ilse to John M. Doie)..... $ 6,700
Ashland av, e intersection of Cirbourn place, triangular Lots 1 to 5, dated May 21 (Kaufman Hexter to Fannie P. Huling)..... 13,000
Mendell st, 30 ft n of Crossing, e f, 20x119 ft, dated May 21 (T. and C. Brahn to A. Geske)... 415
Archer av, near Twenty-second st, s f, about 50 ft to Twenty-second st, with buildings, Nos. 2210 and 2212, dated June 9 (John Raber to Michael Stumer)..... 25,000
Washington boulevard, 96 ft w of Rongy st, n f, dated June 7 (David E. Fiske to Mary E. Geer)..... 8,500
West Jackson st, 25 ft e of Albany av, s f, 24x125 ft, dated Jan. 10, 1883 (W. G. Jackson to Daniel Fitzgibbons)..... 750
Crosby st, s of and near Hubbie, w f, 25x77 ft, dated March 18 (estate of W. M. Halsted to Daniel McCarthy)..... 800
Noble st, 90¼ ft n of Blackhawk, w f, 24x113 ft, dated March 25 (John Chorzewski to Nik Zientarz)..... 1,300
Noble st, 52 7-10 ft n of Blackhawk, e f, 20x125 ft, dated March 24 (John Lumezik to Jokup Sekobowsky)..... 1,700
Prairie av, 250 ft s of Thirty-second st, e f, 25x125 ft, dated June 7 (J. W. Scofield to Ira A. Hatch)..... 2,000
Butler st, n w cor of McGregor, e f, 150 ft to Canal, dated May 29 (Louis Ramp to The Consumers' Gas, Fuel & Light Co.)..... 10,000
North Wells st, n e cor of Pearson, w f, 30x100 ft, improved, dated June 3 (George J. McGourkey to Emma Down)..... 15,000
Green st, 75 ft s of Monroe, w f, 25x125 ft, improved, dated May 21 (Sarah Friedman to Anna Spiers)..... 5,000
West Taylor st, w cor of Wood, n f, 60x130 ft, dated May 16 (William Waisn to W. J. Dolamore Jr.)..... 1,800
Crawford av, 240 ft n of Indiana st, w f, 24x125 ft, dated May 21 (C.T. and W. H. Phinney to C. F. Thompson)..... 500
Crawford av, adjoining above, 24x125 ft, dated May 21 (same party to C. D. Wayne)..... 500
South Halsted st, 200 feet n of Maxwell st, e f, 100 ft, dated June 10 (Mathias Silhanck to Rachel Finks)..... 1,175
Margaret st, 97 ft n of Fifteenth, e f, 24x93 ft, dated May 23 (estate of Patrick Mahon to John Donoghue)..... 500
Leavitt st, s e cor of Rice, w f, 20x100 ft, dated April 30 (estate of Thomas Suffern to Martin Johnson)..... 600
Ogden av, north of and near Polk st, n w f, 25x100 ft, dated June 2 (John Chipp to John Hoffmann)..... 5,500
The premises No. 140 East Twenty-second st, dated May 17 (John S. Bohrer to Edward Hoffman)..... 4,500
Bar

Sacco: 28s. To Glasgow—Grain, 25d; sack flour, 12s 6d; provisions, 27s 6d; cheese, 53s; tobacco, 20s.

Duluth, Minn., June 10.—[Special.]—GRAIN—The markets on Change today were firmer, but only moderately active. Closing prices: No. 1 hard wheat, cash, $1.30; No. 2 hard, cash, 99½c; No. 1, cash, 93½c; No. 2, cash, 89c; No. 3, cash, 79c. Receipts, 24,775 bu; in store, 1,57,140 bu.

St. Louis, Mo., June 10.—FLOUR—Unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat opened better and declined; closed about as yesterday afternoon: No. 2 red, $1.05¼@1.05¾ cash; $1.05 June; 93½@93¾c July; 89½@89¾c August, 85½@85¾c September, closing at inside prices; No. 3 red, nominal bid. Corn opened higher, fell off, closed a fraction better than yesterday: 52½@53c cash; 52½c June; 53½@53¾c July; 50½@50¾c August; 50½c September, closing at inside figures. Oats lower; 32½@32¾c cash; 30c June; 30½c July. Rye quiet at 57c. Barley quiet at 62@63c.

LEAD—Dull at $3.33 asked.

BUTTER—Unchanged.

PORK—Higher at 12c.

LARD—Steady at 6½@6¾c at mill.

CORN-MEAL—Quiet at $2.50.

WHEAT—Steady at $1.05.

PROVISIONS—Higher, except for pork, and firm. Pork—Jobbing, $10.75. Bulk meats—Long clear, $6.50; short rib, $6.62½; short clear, $6.93. Bacon—Long clear, $7.12½@7.40; short rib, $7.37½@7.50; short clear, $7.62½@7.75. Lard, $6.15 asked.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 9,000 bu; corn, 66,000 bu; oats, 17,000 bu; rye, none; barley, none.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 7,000 brls; wheat, 1,000 bu; corn, 46,000 bu; oats, none; rye, none; barley, none.

AFTERNOON BOARD—GRAIN—Wheat lower: $1.03¾ June; 95½c July; 95½c August. Corn lower: 52½c June and July; 53½c August. Oats lower: 30½c July, June and July; 30½c August. Oats lower: 30½c July.

Milwaukee, Wis., June 10.—FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet; No. 2, 89c; June, 89c; July, 85c; August, 79½c. Corn quiet; No. 2, 52c. Oats firm, dull and nominally 30c. Rye weaker; No. 1, 56c. Barley scarce and firm; No. 2 spring, 59½c; No. 3 spring, extra, nominally 59@59½c.

PROVISIONS—Higher. Mess pork, $10.65 cash and July; $10.85 August. Lard—Prime steam, $6.45 cash and June; $6.60 July. Sweet-pickled hams dull at 11@11½c.

HOGS—Higher; $5.30@5.70.

BUTTER—Weaker; choice creamery, 19@20c; fair to good, 16@18c; dairy, 15@16c.

CHEESE—Easier; new cream, 10½@11c.

HOGS—Firmer; 12½@13c.

LAKE FREIGHTS—Nominal.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 12,000 brls; wheat 68,000 bu; barley, 5,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 14,000 brls; wheat, 7,500 bu; barley, 375 bu.

Toledo, O., June 10.—GRAIN—Wheat firm and active; No. 2 red cash, 99@99c; June, 99c; July, 90½c; August, 85½c; September, 86½c; No. 2 soft, 99½c; No. 3 red, 95c. Corn steady; high mixed, 55c; low mixed, 54c; new do, 53c; No. 2 cash or June, 52c; July, 57½c; August, 60c; rejected, 54½@55c; no grade, 50@52c. Oats steady and lower; No. 2 white, 30½@30¾c; No. 2 cash, June, or July, 30½c; August, 30c; September, 29c.

AFTERNOON BOARD—GRAIN—Wheat dull and lower; No. 2 red, cash, 99@99½c; June, 99c; July, 90½c; August, 85½c asked; September, 86c; No. 3 soft, $1.05¾; No. 3 red, $1.05@1.06. Corn lower; no fair demand, but at lower rates; high mixed, 55½c; No. 2 cash and June, 52½c; July, 57½c asked; August, 58½c; rejected, 55c; no grade, 50@52c. Oats steady, with a good demand; No. 2 white, 30c; No. 2, cash, June, and July, 30½c; August, 30c; September, 29c.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 13,000 bu; corn, 20,000 bu; oats, none.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 7,000 bu; corn, 1,000 bu; oats, none.

Baltimore, Md., June 10.—FLOUR—Quiet.

GRAIN—Wheat—Western lower; No. 2 winter red, spot, $1.07¾@1.08¼; June, $1.02¾@1.03; July, $1.03@1.03¼; August, $1.02¾@1.03; September, $1.00¾ bid. Corn—Western easier and dull; mixed, spot, 61½@61¾c; June and July, 61½@61¾c; August, 62@62½c. Oats dull; Western white, 34@35c; mixed, 30@30c; Pennsylvania, 33@34c. Rye quiet at 68@70c.

PROVISIONS—Irregular.

WHISKY—Firm and firm at 1.17@1.18c.

GROCERIES—Coffee dull; Rio cargoes, ordinary to fair, 19½@20½c.

WHISKY—Quiet at $1.15.

Other articles unchanged.

FREIGHTS—Liverpool quiet. Cotton easier at 9-64d. Flour, Grain, 3d.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,400 brls; wheat, 39,000 bu; corn, 41,000 bu; oats, 10,000 bu; rye, 1,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 2,000 bu; corn, 70,000 bu; rye, 24,000 bu.

SALES—Wheat, 125,000 bu; corn, 91,000 bu.

Philadelphia, Pa., June 10.—FLOUR—Dull.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet; No. 2 red, June, $1.06¾@1.06¾; July, $1.05¾@1.06¼; August, $1.03¾@1.04¼; September, $1.00¾@1.01¾. Corn lower; No. 3 yellow, 60c; steamer high mixed, 59@59½c; rail yellow, 58½; high mixed, 61¾@62c; August, 62½@62¾c; September, 63@63½c. Oats steady, with a fair demand; rejected white, 32½@32¾c; No. 2 white, 30¾c; No. 3 white, 30@30½c; No. 2 white, 29@29½c.

EGGS—Easier; extra, 17½@18c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet; full cream at 9½@10½c; Western fair to good, 7@8½c.

Others unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 23,000 bu; corn, 10,000 bu; oats, 22,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 21,000 bu; corn, 3,000 bu; oats, 12,000 bu.

Cincinnati, O., June 10.—COTTON—Steady and unchanged.

FLOUR—Heavy and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and lower; No. 2 red, 99@99c. Corn quiet and unchanged. Oats easier; No. 2 mixed, 34@34½c. Rye dull; No. 2, 60½@60c. Barley dull and nominal.

PROVISIONS—Pork firmer; $18.50. Lard stronger; $6.30. Bulk meats firmer, but not quotably higher. Bacon firmer, but not quotably higher.

BUTTER—Easier; extra creamery, 20@21c.

HOGS—Steady and firm; common and light, $4.90@5.35; packing and butchers', $4.85@5.45; receipts, 1,800 head; shipments, 1,300 head.

EGGS—Easier; 14c head.

CHEESE—Steady and unchanged.

Detroit, Mich., June 10.—GRAIN—Wheat lifeless; cash, June, $1.01; July, $1.05; August and September, 98c; No. 2 red cash, 104c; nominal; No. 2 white, 104c; nominal; No. 3 red, 95c. Corn—No. 2 cash, June, or July, 56½c bid; 56¾c asked; receipts, 4,000 bu; shipments, 1,000 bu. Oats—No. 2 white, 30c asked; No. 2, 34½c; receipts, 7,000 bu; shipments, 4,000 bu.

New Orleans, La., June 10.—GRAIN—Oats in fair demand and easy; prime, 43½c; choice, 44c.

OTHER MARKETS.

New York, June 10.—Dry Goods—The feature of the day was the auction sale of Bullock standard diagonal and worsted coatings. The offering was between 7,000 and 8,000 pieces of goods.

New York—June 13c. Cotton—Future deliveries very quiet. Buyers want to do better than yesterday, but there is little disposition to sell. After a decline of 50c prices ranged before the third call, August excepted, closing barely steady at the closing, but at the third call only 100 bales September were bought at 11.71c. Futures closed barely steady and 3@9.20c lower than yesterday.

Galveston, Tex., June 10.—Cotton—Quiet and unchanged. Net receipts, 8 bales; sales, 35; stock, 5,693.

New Orleans, La., June 10.—Cotton—Quiet and unchanged. Net receipts, 439 bales; gross, 440; sales, 50; stock, 104,703.

St. Louis, Mo., June 10.—Cotton—Quiet and unchanged. Low middling, 11½c; sales, none; receipts, 150 bales; shipments, none; stock, 6,320.

Memphis, Tenn., June 10.—Cotton—Firm; 11½c; sales, 200 bales; shipments, 199; stock, 6,616; sales, 400.

Oil City, Pa., June 10.—Petroleum—There were some indications of strength in the market, which disappeared entirely before the close; opening at 73½c, improved to 74¼c, weakened to 74¼c, firmed to 73¾c, and rose to 74¼c, declined to 74¼c, weakened to 73½c and for the remainder of the day fluctuated between 73¾ and 74¼c, closing at the latter figure; sales, 971,000 brls; clearances, 3,822,000 brls. The monthly report of the National Transit Company shows accumulations for the month just closed, 866,000; credit balances, 6,356,886; decrease, 290,191; liabilities, 36,591,860; increase, 659,838; gross stock, 38,236,-746; increase, 369,647. Corn steady; high mixed, 58½

SITUATIONS—MALE.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

SITUATION WANTED—SMALL SET OF books to keep evenings by an experienced double-entry bookkeeper. Terms very moderate. Reference furnished. Address O 91, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY STENOGRAPher of experience, and expert typewritist; also good glass general officeman. All reference. Address Q 99, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — AS ASSISTANT bookkeeper by a young married man; best of reference given; salary no object. Address M 51, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A CLOTHING or furnishing goods house, wholesale or retail, by a young man of eight years' experience. Address P 87, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A STENOGRApher who reads and transcribes his notes readily and accurately; also good machine operator. Best city reference furnished. Salary reasonable. P 84, Tribune office.

TRADES.

SITUATION WANTED—BY INTELLIGENT boy to learn the watchmaking or jewelry trade; age 15. Address P 81, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS ENGINEER BY sober young man of experience, with references, to run stationary engine. Address P 86, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—ANYBODY WANTing a young machinist please address A. L., 109 Sedgwick-st., basement.

COACHMEN, TRANSFERS, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN of private family in the city or out of the city to take care of horses and a cow, and do general housework. The best of reference given. Address P 16, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS, sober coachman in a private family; married man no incumberance. Good reference. P 80, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN IN private family by a German who understands horse and can groom work perfectly; he is willing; for a good and steady family. Address P 99, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COACHMAN (married) in a private family; 5½ years' reference from present employer. Please call or address JOHN F. HANSEN, 1902 Michigan-av., rear.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN; Canadian. City references. Address P 83, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SOBER young man to drive for a family and make himself generally useful. Good references. Address P 54, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY a first-class man. Single, temperate, reliable, long experience in city, a careful driver, and has good references. Address Q 65, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIenced coachman, city or country; can go to work next Monday. Best of reference given. Call or address COACHMAN, 4330 Lake-av., city.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY a young man; understands the care of horses; willing to make himself useful. Good references. Q 65, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY THOROUGHLY practical single man, aged 40, a re-engagement as farm foreman; 20 years in last situation. Address Q 69, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A DETECTIVE of ability and character with long experience on important cases. Address P 38, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

DOMESTICS.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SECOND GIRL or for care of children in American private family on North Side. Best of references given. P 43, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY A NO. 1 COOK, German, in a private family; also by a girl who speaks French and German for nurse and sewing; can teach the languages. 57 North State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL to do second work or housework in a small family. Call or address 3736 Parnell-av. and Thirty-eighth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL to do general housework. Call for two days at 113 Brown-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GERMAN GIRL to do general housework; will go in country. 3813 Butterfield-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT cook, in hotel or boarding-house; country preferred. 1913 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY SWEDISH GIRL to do housework on the North Side. Call at No. 7 Pearson-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL in a private family as a first-class cook or second girl. Call at 94 Walton-place for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT second girl. Call at 3545 Butterfield-st.

DRESSMAKERS.

SITUATION WANTED—AN ASSISTANT STYlish dressmaker will fit at ladies' residences; work at home; none but the first work done or wanted; tailor's suits a specialty; terms moderate. Address by note DRUG STORE, 2201 Cottage Grove-av.

SEAMSTRESSES.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GERMAN GIRL to do family sewing or take care of one or two children; no babies; North Side preferred; 4th Call at 66 Granger-st., near Wells.

NURSES.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT nurse, capable of taking full charge; no objections to travel. First-class references. Call until Thursday. 2654 Prairie-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT nurse to care for an infant or two children. Reference. 1726 Dearborn-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—AS NURSES BY highly-recommended girls—namely; one German, one Swedish, one American, one Irish, and one colored girl; all experienced and with good references. Directory for Nurses, 225 Indiana-av.

HOUSEKEEPERS.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER by a widow with child 2 years old. Address P 30, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY OF refinement and good, practical housekeeper as same in private family, or would take charge of invalid lady's house and do plain sewing; none but best families need answer. Q 61, Tribune office.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES NEEDing good servants and reliable permanent female help supplied at G. DUSKE'S, 158 North Halsted-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EDUCATED, accomplished young lady as cashier; wholesale house preferred; governess or companion to Europe. Best of references. L. S., Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY as cashier or to write in office. Please call or address 53 Sedgwick-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY AS amanuensis; understands shorthand and typewriting. Good references. Address P 34, Tribune.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

WANTED—BOOKKEEPER; QUICK AND correct at figures. Address, stating age, experience, and salary wanted, which must be moderate, P 79, Tribune office.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN, GOOD PENMAN, expert on typewriter. Apply at 55 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GOOD OFFICE MAN, ONE with a knowledge of lumber business preferred. Give experience and references. P 58, Tribune office.

WANTED — A STENOGRAPHER AND typewriter; one who has had experience in general office work. Address P 52, Tribune office.

WANTED—A RELIABLE AND TRUSTworthy stenographer and typewriter, if possible one who understands German stenography. State salary desired, former occupation, and references. Address O W 58, Tribune office.

WANTED—A DRUG CLERK WITH TWO or three years' experience. Apply at 3859 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—SIX GOOD PENMEN. APPLY to H. A. & Y. STERLING, Brigg's House, from 9 to 9:5 a. m. this Wednesday morning.

SALESMEN.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT, ENERgetic young man to travel, sell, and advertise a specialty in the grocery trade; must be of good habits, character, and bring high references as to honesty, etc.; salary moderate; state amount expected. Q 61, Tribune office.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN OF GOOD AD-dress, A1 experienced salesman, good penman, to sell city jobbing grocery trade part of day and work on books balance. Very best references. Moderate salary. P 97, Tribune office.

WANTED — EXPERIENCED HARDWARE salesman on the road; state personal particulars, salary, experience, and with whom; only competent and energetic men address SCHERGER, BREAKEY & CO., 38 and 40 Lake-st., Chicago.

WANTED — EXPERIENCED CLOTHING salesmen. M. GIMBEL & SONS, 190 and 192 Fifth-av. Call from 9 to 12 a. m.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED RETAIL clothing salesman to go in the country. Call at KOHN BROS., Wednesday morning, between 10 and 11 o'clock, Monroe and Market-sts.

WANTED—THREE DRY GOODS SALESmen. LLOYD'S, 142 and 144 State-st.

BOYS.

WANTED—BOY 15 OR 16 YEARS; WHO has some knowledge of cigar business preferred, and can give good references, to stay in cigar-stand. Call at 140 Monroe-st.

WANTED—A STRONG GERMAN BOY; one who has worked in a candy-factory preferred. Apply at 59 Clark-st., basement.

WANTED—A GOOD SMART BOY TO RUN errands. POOLE BROS., 127 Lake-st.

WANTED—BRIGHT, SMART OFFICE-BOY. Apply at 51 Metropolitan Block.

WANTED—BOY IN REAL-ESTATE OFFICE; wages, $5 per week. Address H F 57, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

TRADES.

WANTED — FIRST-CLASS HORSE-SHOER and jobber; one used to work in this section preferred. S. ED. KNOW, Earlville, La Salle County, Illinois.

WANTED—CABINETMAKERS AND BOYS who have worked in cabinet-shops. W. L. & J. B. WILKINSON, 51 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A JOBBING WOODWORKER—At carriage-shop, 2255 State-st. Bring tools.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS EASTERN old Life Ins. Co., a German-American experienced solicitor and agent at favorable terms for Chicago and vicinity. Address L 62, Tribune office, with full particulars and references as to experience as a solicitor, present and past occupations, age and standing.

WANTED — CANVASSERS FOR MY IMproved needle-package campaign goods and other fast-selling articles; catalogue free. C. M. LININGTON, 145 Wabash-av.

WANTED—MEN — ANY MAN MAKING less than $40 per week should investigate our easy money-making business. Inexperienced persons guaranteed 300 per cent profit; $20 a week easily made on $10 to $50. Men with more money offered a better chance. Write from any State for papers. Address MERRILL & CO., Room 2, 27 North Clark-st., Chicago.

WANTED — EXPERIENCED MEN FOR meat market; building and fixtures complete; also banker, tailor, shoemaker, jeweler, milliner, and dressmaker. Best opening in Dakota. Write or apply at once to S. W. Sea, Hope, Steele County, Dakota.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS PRINTING SOlicitor. Address, with particulars, P 35, Tribune.

WANTED—A GOOD PENMAN TO ADdress envelopes. Apply to cashier, Tribune office.

WANTED—CANVASSERS TO SELL ENAMeled letters for windows in this city. Call at 55 Clark-st.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN OF NEAT APpearance (white) for dining-room waiter. 430 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TO MERCHANT TAILORS—AN agency by a practical man to take orders for suits in a country town. P 41, Tribune office.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

DOMESTICS.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; must wash and iron. Call at 2048 Archer-av.

WANTED—AT ENGLEWOOD COMPETENT, honest girl to do all the work for a small family; good home and wages. References required. Address for 5 days P 81, Tribune office.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL OR WOMAN TO go to Winnetka to cook, wash, and iron; good pay. Apply at 51 Dearborn-st., from 2 to 3 o'clock. Come prepared to go.

WANTED—GOOD GERMAN GIRL FOR general housework in a family of three. Only those who know their work need apply in store 353 Milwaukee-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR second work; one who is willing to make herself generally useful. Apply at northeast corner Madison-av. and Fifty-seventh-st., Hyde Park.

WANTED—GOOD COOK AND LAUNDRESS for private family at Kenwood; also woman to take care of twin babies at same place; German or Swede preferred. Apply at once at Room 4, No. 145 La Salle-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework. Apply at 2386 South Park-av.

WANTED—2007 INDIANA-AV., GOOD cook and laundress. References required.

WANTED — A COMPETENT, RELIABLE girl to cook and assist with washing and ironing. References required. Apply Wednesday at 359 Superior-st.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork at 17 Thirty-third-st.; good wages for efficient help. References required.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK TO GO to Evanston; will pay big wages. Call at Room No. 12 Montauk Block, 115 Monroe-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework at 3239 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork in a private family of four at Oak Park, a Chicago suburb; will pay $2.50 per week English girl preferred. Send name and address to P 85, Tribune.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR general housework; family of four; wages $4.50. Come prepared to go to work. Good references required. 6748 Fraternity-av., Englewood.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork. 1350 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO PLAIN COOKing, wash, and iron; experienced. 3736 Lake-av.

WANTED—5 EAST CONGRESS-ST.—SMART, tidy German or American girl for housework; call at once.

WANTED—A GIRL WITH REFERENCE to cook, wash, and iron. 2829 Prairie-av.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT second girl. References required. Apply at 39 Twenty-second-st.

DRESSMAKERS.

WANTED—DRESSMAKERS AT 202 STATE-st., Room 5, to investigate the best system of dress-cutting ever invented.

NURSES.

WANTED—A CHILD'S NURSE TO GO TO Waukegan to care for three little girls and do chamber work. Must be of good disposition and character, and have first-class references. A good home and pay for the right one. Address P 35, Tribune office.

WANTED—WET NURSE. CALL AT 30 Aldine-square between 1 and 2 p. m.

WANTED — WET-NURSE FOR A BABY 3 weeks old. 13 South Ada-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—BY A MANUFACTURING AND jobbing paint and oil house, this city, an expert lady stenographer and typewriter as correspondent, for morning hours only. Address, in own handwriting, stating experience, references, salary desired, etc., etc., P 25, Tribune office.

WANTED—STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEwriter, lady preferred, in a Stock-Yards office; only trustworthy persons should apply. Address O W 60, Tribune office.

WANTED—GIRL AS MARKER; MUST BE a No. 1 penman and experienced. Apply at Eureka Laundry, 157 West Madison-st.

WANTED—THREE GIRLS TO FOLD CIRculars; wages $3 per week. Apply ready for work at Room 10, No. 27 North Clark-st.

WANTED—GOOD LADY ADVERTISING solicitor. Room 10, 182 State-st.

FINANCIAL.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON PIANOS AND furniture without removal. 133 South Clark-st. and 113 East Madison-st., Room 19.

A PRIVATE PARTY WILL LOAN ON APproved collaterals, commercial paper, or any other good security at lowest rates and without delay. Room 73 Calumet Building, 189 La Salle-st.

ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LOAN ON watches, diamonds, jewelry, etc. TOM N. DONNELLY & CO., Money Loan Office, 134 Dearborn-st. between Madison and Washington.

AT FIFTH NATIONAL LOAN OFFICE, 186 South Clark-st.—Money advanced on all goods of value. N. B.—All pledges of A. Goldsmid can be renewed or redeemed at the above number. Established 1876.

ADVANCES ON DIAMONDS, BONDS, Watches, etc., at low rates. D. LAUNER, 120 Randolph-st., Rooms 5 and 6. Established 1854.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON FURNITURE and pianos, without removal, at lowest rates; also on good securities. 56 Dearborn-st., Room 20.

ANY AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON FURNITURE without removal, pianos, and other securities, at lowest rates. 79 Dearborn-st., Rooms 6 and 7.

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST CURRENT rates of interest on Chicago improved real estate. D. O. STRONG, Room 7, 159 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY real estate in amounts to suit at lowest rates. H. J. CHRISTOPH, 157 Randolph-st., corner La Salle.

MONEY TO LOAN WITHOUT COMMISsions at lowest current rates of interest on improved real estate in sums of $1,000 and upward. R. REINDIVILLE, Room 71, 79 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT CURRENT RATES on real estate. R. W. HYMAN JR. & CO., Room 9 Howland Block, Monroe and Dearborn-sts.

WE LOAN MONEY ON CITY REAL ESTate at lowest rates. PETERSON & BAY, 153 East Randolph-st.

$1,000 TO LOAN FOR THREE OR FIVE years on Chicago or Evanston real estate. G. B. REYNOLDS, Room 16 Tribune Building.

INSTRUCTION.

A RARE CHANCE—A COMPLETE COURSE of eclectic shorthand for $10.

INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION IN BOOKkeeping; complete course in twenty lessons. W. C. BAINE, Accountant, Room 9, 77 Clark-st.

THE MUNSON SHORTHAND SCHOOL—$40 or $50 are our charges for thoroughly fitting pupils in shorthand and typewriting for positions. First National Bank Building. MRS. MIRA HANNA.

VOCAL LESSONS GIVEN IN FRENCH, Italian, and German method. Special instruction for opera and concert singers. References. Call between 2 and 5 p. m., at 633 North Wells-st. E. WALTER, from Conservatorium, Paris and Vienna.

STORAGE.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 79, 81, and 83 East Van Buren-st., established in 1873; advances made; increased facilities for the storage of household goods; private compartments.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BUGGIES, etc., cheapest and best in city; advances at low rates. GEORGE PARK, 158 and 160 West Monroe-st.

STORAGE FOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE; separate rooms with keys if desired. Union Furniture Company, office 404 West Madison-st.

THE CHICAGO FURNITURE STORAGE COMpany, 39 Van Buren-st., have the best and most extensive accommodations for storing all kinds of goods in the West; lowest rates; advances made when desired.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—INFORMATION WANTED OF Louis Bohme, tanner and currier, known to have been in La Salle, Ill., some 12 or 15 years ago. Address F. BOHME, 120 St. Urbain-st., Montreal, Canada.

PERSONAL—A GENTLEMAN OF 40, GOOD habits, some means, desires acquaintance of lady suitable to wed. R 100, Tribune office.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL — $25 FOR A SATIN-LINED Prince Albert suit, custom made, in all the latest colors, imported goods; must be seen to be appreciated; ordered for $60. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$3 FOR A PAIR OF CUSTOMmade pants, ordered for $8. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$2.50 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE pant, worth $6, at Misfit Clothing Parlors, 103 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$17.50—YOU CAN BUY A CUStom-made spring overcoat, imported, worsted or cassimere, full silk roll, made for $40. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$7.50 BUYS A FINE ALLwool spring overcoat, silk serge roll (custom made), worth $22.50. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 103 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$22.50 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE spring overcoat, satin lined, French diagonal, imported, and certainly would be cheap at $45. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL — $35 SILK-LINED 1 OR 4 button cutaway coat and vest, imported goods, $15. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 103 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$10 FOR AN ELEGANT ALL wool cassimere suit, custom made, in three different stripes; worth $25. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$18 FOR A DOUBLE-BREAST ed Prince Albert coat and vest, silk-lined, satin sleeve-lining (imported goods); custom-made for $45. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 103 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$2.50 FOR A PAIR OF CUSTOM made pants, worth $5. Misfit Clothing Parlors 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$10 FOR A SPRING OVERcoat in dark brown (all wool), custom made, and ordered for $25. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

SOUTH SIDE.

8 PARK-ROW — HANDSOME FURNISHED room, with excellent board; also front suite 1st of July.

16 ELDRIDGE-COURT—LARGE AND small rooms with board; day-boarders taken.

194 TWENTY-FIFTH-ST.—A PLEASANT back parlor and hall bedroom adjoining, hot and cold water, closet, gas, bath; board for one or three gentlemen in private family; alcove bedroom second floor if preferred. References required.

243 MICHIGAN-AV.—ELEGANT SUITE OF rooms, south front; private bath.

286 MICHIGAN-AV.—FURNISHED ROOMS, with board; also day board.

470 WABASH-AV.—COMPLETELY FURnished rooms in private family; good board. References.

481 WABASH-AV.—FURNISHED FRONT rooms, single or en suite, with board, for families or gentlemen.

1700 WABASH-AV.—NEWLY-FURNISHed rooms, single or double; hot bath; charges very reasonable; good table board $3.50 per week.

1716 MICHIGAN-AV.—FURNISHED rooms, single or en suite, with first-class board, to good parties; private residence; nice accommodations for gentlemen; a few day-boarders accommodated.

1927 MICHIGAN-AV.—PLEASANT FRONT room, suitable for two, with board.

2246 WABASH-AV.—NEWLY FURNISHED front alcove single rooms, with board, $6 per week; day-board $4.50 per week. References.

NORTH SIDE.

31 PINE-ST.—NEWLY-FURNISHED ROOMS, with board; use of bath, gas, parlor, and piano; day-board $4.

59 RUSH-ST.—BOARD AND HANDSOMEly furnished rooms, with modern improvements, for single and wives or a party of gents.

65 RUSH-ST.—FURNISHED OR UNFURnished rooms, with or without board; single rooms for gentlemen.

168 NORTH STATE-ST., FIRST FLOOR—Board and room; first-class; private family; walking distance.

241 OHIO-ST.—ONE HANDSOMELY-FURnished room for two gentlemen, with board. Reference.

355 EAST INDIANA-ST.—NEWLY FURnished rooms, with board.

394 CHICAGO-AV.—HANDSOME ROOMS, with board; all conveniences; use of piano; also board by the day.

OAK-ST. AND DEARBORN-AV.—A LARGE south front room, furnished, with first-class board, in private family. Address O 85, Tribune.

HOTELS.

BARNES HOUSE, CORNER RANDOLPH AND Canal-sts.. Rooms, 50 cents, 75 cents, and $1 per day. New, elegant furniture. One of the finest restaurants in the city conducted.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL, TRIBUNE Block—Is the largest and best European hotel in the city, having 162 rooms, ranging from 75 cents to $1 per day, according to location. Thomson's restaurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGSTEN, Prop.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TIME IS MONEY SAVED—FREE BOARDing Directory. Elegant rooms and board at living prices. Room 3 Tribune Building.

SUBURBAN.

AT EVANSTON—3 MINUTES' DRIVE FROM depot, a few more rooms left for a select party from the city; large grounds, first-class in every respect. Address P, O Box 784, Evanston, or telephone No. 77 Evanston Exchange.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—FOR THE SUMMER IN PRIVATE family at Evanston for gentleman, wife, and two children. Address TYLER, in care of Union National Bank.

BOARD—FIRST-CLASS AND SUITE OF rooms unfurnished excepting carpets, in private family, for gentleman, wife, and child, south of Thirtieth-st., within two blocks of an I. C. R. R. station. Z 84, Tribune office.

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THE HIGHEST PRICE PAID IN CASH FOR ladies' and gent's cast-off clothing, carpets, etc. Call or address J. COHEN, 48 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—CENTRE-ST., NEAR LINCOLN Park—A stone-front house of 10 rooms, $45. Orchard-st.—A two-story and basement brick, $40. Beidenav., near Hurlbut—A 7-room cottage, $25. Nice flat of six rooms, brick, all improvements, $18. CHAS. N. HALE, 153 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—733 SEDGWICK-ST., ONE BLOCK from the park, in good condition, kitchen on main floor. 671 Sedgwick-st., in stone front, main floor and basement, in good order. HAUGAN & LINDGREN, 150 Lake-st.

TO RENT—3-STORY STONE-FRONT HOUSE, 460 La Salle-av., near Goethe-st.; dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor; possession at once. WM. C. DOW, 19 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—548 LA SALLE-AV. — FIRST-class three-story house, near Schiller-st.; in complete order; dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor. WILLIAM DICKINSON, 122 La Salle-st., Room 13.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, A 2-STORY BRICK house; every convenience; barn. Howe-st., north of Centre. Low rent. CHAS. N. HALE, 153 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE 10-ROOM BRICK house, 315 Orchard-st. (key at 315); all conveniences; genteel neighborhood. Rent May 1 $45, now $30; also 8-room flat, 315 Orchard-st., $20. C. S. WALLER, owner, 628 La Salle-av.

TO RENT—FOR SIX MONTHS—THE WELLfurnished corner house 152 Dearborn-av.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—GOOD HOUSES.

WEST SIDE.

725 West Washington-st., 11-room stone-front, $37.
430 Warren-av., 7-room cottage, 10-room house and barn, $40.
182 Park-av., 12-room house, in perfect order, $40.
726 West Madison-st., 8 rooms, $25.
728 South Leavitt-st., 10-room brick, in fine order, $35, and a large list of others.

GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

TO RENT—3-STORY AND BASEMENT CELlar stone-front, with barn, 191 Ashland-av., from May 1. ALFRED W. SANSOME, Room 1, 115 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—953 WEST HARRISON-ST.—2-story and cellar stone, nine rooms, with furnace and gas-fixtures, and in complete order, to first-class tenant will rent at $30. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st., Room 16.

TO RENT—NEAR ASHLAND-AV. AND Polk, 2-story and basement brick houses $20. TOMLINSON, 15 Metropolitan Block.

TO RENT—BRICK COTTAGE, 7 ROOMS, 259 South Ashland-av. Inquire at 554 South Ashland-av.

TO RENT—BY R. M. OUTHET, ROOM 18, 164 La Salle-st.: Two-story brick, 713 Fulton-st., in fine order, $35; lower story of 335 West Monroe-st., $25.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—3148 PRAIRIE-AV., TWO-STORY and basement, from May 1. ALFRED W. SANSOME, Room 7, 119 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—NEW MODERN BRICK 750 OAKwood-boulevard. OWNER, 3509 Vincennes-av.

TO RENT—SEVERAL ELEGANT HOUSES and flats furnished; a few rooming houses on Michigan-av., with furniture for sale. COLLINS, 142 Dearborn-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—SPLENDID 10-ROOM STONE front, with elegant furniture throughout, contained for sale at a great bargain. GODFREY SCHMID, Room 14, 79 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—16-ROOM HOUSE, MICHIGAN-av.; also 14-room house, North Side. Apply at 65 Rush-st.

SUBURBAN.

TO RENT—TWO COTTAGES AT ROGERS Park; $18 and $20. E. D. COXE, 84 Washington-st.

TO RENT—A STONE-FRONT HOUSE AND one cottage, corner Fifty-first-st. and Madison-av. Inquire of J. H. DUNHAM, 39 State-st., Room 6, or Judge Hawes, Court-House.

TO RENT—FLATS.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—FLATS.

77 Artesian-av., near Fulton-st., a fine 6-room flat, $18.
71 and 75 Artesian-av., 3 nice flats, $12.50 and $15.
1776 West Van Buren-st., 7-room flat, $25.
307 West Congress-st., 2 new flats, 5 and 6 rooms each, $25.
380 West Madison-st., near Centre-av., 7 rooms, $25.
Two new flats, northwest corner Ogden-av. and Polk-st., 6 rooms, $20.
99 West Madison-st., a fine flat, 6 rooms, $25.
550, 550, 540, and 536 West Madison-st., several fine suites of 4 rooms each, $16 to $25, and a large list of other flats, by GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

TO RENT—14 BRYAN-PLACE, FRONTING Union Park, nice flat, cheap; also barn or paintshop.

TO RENT — 43 HAMILTON-AV.—7-ROOM flat; all modern improvements; large side yard.

TO RENT—101 HONORE-ST., NEAR JACKson; first flat, 7 rooms, rent $20. F. A. HENSHAW, 161 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—SECOND FLAT NO. 486 WEST Madison-st., six rooms and bath-room. H. B. FOSS, Room 25, 167 Washington-st.

TO RENT—TWO NICE FLATS OF 7 ROOMS each, now being finished off at 735 West Jackson-st. Can rent them with one of the flats. Everything new and neat as a pin. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—ONE OF THOSE ELEGANT flats in the Hotel Albany apartment building, south west corner Indiana-st. and Dearborn-av. These flats are supplied with all modern conveniences, hot and cold water, freight and passenger elevators, steam laundry, and gas fires. Hard-wood mantels, and slate-boards, double deafened floors, and elegantly decorated throughout. To private family only. Can be seen today (Sunday) at the house.
JAMES M. GAMBLE & CO.,
Rooms 3 to 8, No. 40 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—21-ROOM FLAT TWO BLOCKS north of Clark-st. bridge. A. D. HYDE, Room 10, 120 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT NEW 6-ROOM FURnished flat for the summer; every convenience and in excellent order; one square from main entrance to Lincoln Park. Address or call at Room 18, 184 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—UNTIL OCT. 1, FURNISHED flat on Cass-st., 7 rooms, $70; rare chance. Address Q 64, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS FLAT OF SEVEN rooms; bath-room and all conveniences; 218 Illinois-st., second floor; low rent to good tenant. H. J. WALLINGFORD, Room 20, 80 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—SEVEN-ROOM APARTMENTS IN Hotel St. Benedict, Chicago-av. and Cass; elegantly fitted up, and for comfort unsurpassed; steam heat. JANITOR-ELLA 154 La Salle-st.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—ELEGANT FLATS, MODERN IMprovements, 340 South Park and 3551 Ellis-ave. Special terms to adults. CHAS. E. MORRISON, Room 54, 125 Clark-st.

TO RENT—FLATS, COTTAGE GROVE AND Thirty-seventh-st., 6 rooms, bath, etc., $25. TOMLINSON, 15 Metropolitan Block.

SUBURBAN.

TO RENT—$18—3090 ORCHARD-ST., LAKEview, second floor, 6 handsome rooms, conveniently arranged. M. WATKINS, Room 5, 90 Washington-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS; TRANsients taken. 85 and 87 Dearborn-st.; office, Room 18; ring the bell.

TO RENT—1456 MICHIGAN-AV.—NICELY furnished front room suitable for one or two gentlemen.

TO RENT—IN THE MASURY BUILDING, 192 Michigan-av., lake front—Elegant furnished rooms, with modern improvements. Apply at Flat H.

TO RENT—LARGE, FINELY FURNISHED rooms, single or en suite, to unexceptionable parties only. Giles Bros.' Building, 202 Wabash-av., half a block from the Leland and Matteson Houses, $3 to $5 per week. Elegant front room, first floor, suitable for an office.

TO RENT—A NEATLY FURNISHED FRONT room. 295 Michigan-av.

TO RENT — GENTLEMEN WILL FIND nicely furnished, clean, and well-kept rooms at 4125 State-st.

TO RENT—20 ROOMS SUITABLE FOR FURnished rooms, within two blocks of the Post-Office. BURBANK & CO., 5 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—A NICE LARGE ROOM, FURnished, in small private family at 105 Twenty-fifth-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM, PLEASANT and comfortable. 1328 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—3 LARGE FRONT ROOMS ON 1st, 2d, and 3d floors, all newly carpeted and furnished, with gas, bathroom, hot and cold water; reasonable to right parties. 19 Eldridge-court.

TO RENT—SECOND FLOOR, 8 OR 4 ROOMS to small family of adults. References required. Inquire at 3022 Stanton-av.

TO RENT—468 WABASH-AV.—TWO ELEgantly-furnished front rooms; rent reasonable.

TO RENT—5 EAST CONGRESS-ST.—LARGE front room, nicely furnished; good view of Lake Park; all modern improvements; location first-class.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, SUITAble for two gentlemen, also single rooms, with use of gas and bath. 2321 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—IN PRIVATE FAMILY, MICHIgan-av., near Twentieth-st., in large fine house, an alcove and east room. Address O Z 52, Tribune.

TO RENT—AT 2228 MICHIGAN-AV.—ONE very nicely-furnished room in A1 order for gentleman; good board next door.

TO RENT—AT 288 WABASH-AV.—HANDsomely-furnished rooms.

TO RENT—2340 PRAIRIE-AV., AN EAST front alcove and two other rooms, nicely furnished.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FRONT PARLOR for two gentlemen or man and wife. References. 221 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED FRONT room at 541 West Madison-st., first flat.

TO RENT—157 AND 197 WEST MADISONst.—Nicely-furnished rooms, en suite or single. Inquire at 157, Room 2.

TO RENT — SUITE OF SOUTH-FRONT rooms, furnished, very desirable; also one for housekeeping, first flat. 427 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—RIFE-ST., BETWEEN STATE and Cleveland-avs., elegantly furnished, hot and cold water, all modern improvements, with or without board, to gentleman only, and parties wishing first-class accommodations and willing to pay for the same only need answer. P 78, Tribune.

TO RENT—A BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED front alcove room on second floor; also two rooms for light housekeeping. 308 La Salle-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED PARLOR SUITE, newly furnished; gas, bath, hot and cold water, first floor. 14 Lincoln-av., near Lincoln Park.

TO RENT—ONE OR TWO PLEASANT ROOMS in private family; home comforts; rent low. 226 North State-st., corner of Oak.

TO RENT—2 FRONT ROOMS, WELL FURnished; grate, gas, bath; reference. 2324 Huron.

TO RENT — FURNISHED ROOMS FOR housekeeping. 142 East Erie-st. Call after 5 p. m.

TO RENT—130 NORTH STATE-ST.—PLEASant furnished front room; also single room.

TO RENT—IN THE ALBANY, NEWLY AND nicely furnished rooms for single gentlemen or party of gentlemen; gas, bath, elevator, etc. Southwest corner Indiana and Clark-sts., Flat O.

TO RENT—NORTH SIDE—WITHIN TEN minutes' walk of business centre, two or three rooms, furnished or unfurnished; gentlemen only; strictly first-class. Address Q 61, Tribune office.

TO RENT—314 EAST INDIANA-ST., NEAR Rush, large front room, handsomely furnished; also single room.

TO RENT—TO GENTLEMEN, WELL-FURnished rooms; one front parlor. 158 Dearborn-av.

TO RENT—LARGE, FINELY-FURNISHED alcove and other desirable rooms; all conveniences. 226 Ontario-st.

TO RENT—219 ILLINOIS-ST.—TWO ROOMS, with alcove.

TO RENT — TWO VERY NICELY FURnished rooms, all modern improvements. 344 La Salle-av.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

STORES.

TO RENT—AS WE ARE CLOSING OUT OUR upholstery department, will rent that part of our store, with one window, to any one wishing to carry on the upholstery business or artists' materials. HILGER & CO., 207 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—STORE—CORNER PAGE AND Lake-sts.; best front on street; new. Apply at 632 West Lake-st.

TO RENT—NO. 236 EAST RANDOLPH-ST., four-story stone front building, with basement and elevator (23x80). Rent low; immediate possession. Inquire at No. 232 and 234 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—STORES, COTTAGE GROVE AND Thirty-seventh-st., new bricks, plate glass, $20 per month. TOMLINSON, 15 Metropolitan Block.

OFFICES.

TO RENT—LARGE, LIGHT DOUBLE F

FAITH CURES.

Some Interesting Instances Told by a West Side Evangelist,

Who Has Affidavits Which He Can Produce to Substantiate Them.

Brother Kirkland, in introducing Evangelist Brown to twenty-five people at the Adelphi Mission on Canal street yesterday afternoon, said that he used to pray like most Christians, "with vain repetitions," and God didn't answer many of his prayers; but about a year ago God taught him how to pray, and now a prayer that was not answered was the exception and not the rule. Faith, not hope, was the secret. Evangelist Brown stated that when he was a child his father and mother, who were godly Scotch people, lived in New York far away from any settlement, and whenever any of his brothers or sisters got sick their illness was made a matter of prayer. There were no physicians near by. To get one a journey of twenty-five miles through the woods was necessary. His father prayed for the recovery of the child while his mother "used such simple remedies as were at hand." This made a deep impression upon his mind. When about 25 years of age a female member of the church where he was working was taken very ill. The best doctors attended her, but one morning a messenger came to him and said she was dying—that he had better visit her as she had but a few moments to live. As he started from the house, he had a peculiar "impression"—such a one as he had never had before. It appeared as if a voice, "though it might not have been," said to him: "Go back to your room and ask God to save her life." He said, "No, she is dying"; the messenger said, "Hasten as fast as you can, or she will be dead before you get there." He went part way and then turned back, returned to his room, and prayed. Then he started over to see the dying woman. All said she was dead, but she revived, and, "to the astonishment of everybody," she recovered and was living today. That was many years ago, and this recovery encouraged his faith greatly.

He then went on to prove by quotations from the Bible that God had promised to cure the ague, fevers, and all the diseases that afflicted the human family. It was the Devil and not God who was the author of sickness and death. The speaker didn't believe God sent small-pox into Chicago three years ago; "if He did He was engaged in very small business."

CURVATURE OF THE SPINE CURED.

He related a "remarkable case" that occurred in Brooklyn. In January he visited the home the Rev. Dr. Hutchinson, No. 456 Throughby avenue, the pastor of the Bedford Avenue Baptist Church. He was introduced to an invalid daughter, and said to her sister: "God can heal her." A few days afterwards she was well enough to be brought down-stairs. She had been an invalid for twelve years—helpless for two years; not able to leave her room, or go to church, or take her meals, or dress herself, or sew, or shake hands with anybody. Her trouble was curvature of the spine and an internal tumor. He visited her every little while for two weeks, telling the sister, "God can heal her." She said, "We have heard that before. Why don't He do it? We have all been praying for her and others have prayed." One day the well sister said to him, "Why don't you go upstairs and see the invalid?" He found her in an easy chair, "so paralyzed that she couldn't walk a few steps without assistance." He said to her, "God can heal you; is able to do it. Your Father is able to take care of you, and you should consecrate yourself to the work of the Lord." She said, "I have been thinking about it. I have heard of faith cures; tell me about some." He told her of a young woman in Boston who had been paralyzed for ten years from spinal diseases—couldn't move a toe—and had been given up to die by the doctors and the surgeons, but she was healed by prayer. She asked a friend to pray for her, and fifteen minutes afterwards she dressed herself, came down-stairs, and was well today. He had documents in his possession—affidavits of the physicians—to substantiate his statements. Miss Hutchinson said she would be glad to have an evening with him. A Mrs. Whitney, one of the workers, and the speaker visited her afterwards, gave her some oranges, and prayed with her. She was in the chair helpless. After the prayers she said, "I am healed; O, Jesus, I am healed." Her father was astonished. Her sister shook her head. But she got up and began to walk and talk, and went down to tea. She said, "I feel so happy I want to go to church and tell the story how the Lord heard prayer and healed me." Her father wanted to get a carriage, but she said: "No, I'll walk." So her sister got her bonnet—a new one she had purchased that day because she believed the invalid would get well. The girl told her story at the church, but the people were unwilling at first to believe she was the minister's sick daughter. She shook hands with 150, and walked home. The next Sunday she went to church three times. She had taken a Bible class in the Sunday-school, and consecrated herself entirely to the Lord. She hadn't been sick a day since.

THE DEAF AND DYSPEPTIC HEALED.

He related another case, saying that he had lost the name, but the woman lived on Bedford avenue, Brooklyn. She was deaf and had not heard anything for thirteen years. The healing of Miss Hutchinson created such excitement that it was decided to set apart Thursday afternoon for prayers for the sick. Twelve or fifteen were present at every meeting. Not all were healed, but a good many were. Miss Whitney prayed earnestly that God would heal this woman so that she could hear the Gospel, and her hearing came back, and she heard the sermon in the evening—the first one in thirteen years.

One day Dr. Hutchinson said to him, "Come into the parlor; a brother wishes to see you." He was introduced to the Rev. Mr. Jones, pastor of the First Baptist Church of Ithaca, N. Y.—a mere skeleton. The speaker never saw a man who looked so much like a ghost. Dr. Hutchinson said: "Brother Jones has heard about the healing of my daughter, and has come to find out about it." The speaker said: "State your case." Brother Jones said; "I am nearly dead with dyspepsia; the doctors call it chronic inflammation of the stomach. I have leave of absence for six months, and am stopping in the city." "What are you eating?" "I haven't taken any nourishment for many months except the juice of a well-broiled steak." He "looked sallow and yellow." The speaker said: "The Lord can heal you, Brother Jones. What you need is faith." He came to the meeting a day or two afterwards and was prayed for. A few evenings afterwards the speaker saw him at the service; his face was shining, and he said: "I am healed, the pain is all gone, and I want to testify and glorify Jesus." The speaker asked, "What have you been eating?" He said: "The juice of beef; mother says it isn't safe to commence eating regular food." "Are you cured?" "Yes, glory to Jesus." "You had better commence on beefsteak, potatoes, and bread and butter." "Do you think so?" "Yes." "I will." And he did, eating six meals a day, and his mother had to get up three times at night to cook for him. His mother said he ate too much, but he slept soundly at night. Brother Jones gave his testimony, and went back to Ithaca, and began preaching about faith cures.

CANCER.

The evangelist also told of a young man in New York with a cancer on his foot. He had been given up. His only hope was amputation. Brother Simpson prayed for him, and the next day the cancer was gone and the young man was well. This same brother Simpson was paying "heavy rent" for a hall to hold meetings in, and he prayed to God to give him a place where he wouldn't have to pay rent. A woman from Louisville paid $45,000 for a house, and gave it to him. This answer to prayer could be verified by affidavits. Brother Simpson also prayed God to paralyze the scheme to produce the Passion Play in New York, and Morse committed suicide, and the property was purchased by a few Christians, and Brother Simpson was preaching the Gospel in it.

Brother Kirkland asked prayers for the recovery of a wealthy woman of Detroit, who had promised if she got well to devote herself and money to the Lord's work.

BEER ALE.

The death of R. T. Bass, the great Burton brewer, has given to the world a few particulars of the immense business of the firm of which he was the head. The business was founded in 1777 by Mr. William Bass, and for nearly one hundred years the firm controlled their trade in Burton. In 1827 they began to export to Scotland, but it was not until 1837, during the time of the "Beer Mania," that the business began to assume its present gigantic proportions. In three days of that year 1,000 barrels of beer were sold, and in the year ending Aug. 31, 1837, 76,000 barrels were brewed. The profits of the business in that year were £200,000. Mr. Bass was a Liberal in politics, and represented Derby in Parliament from 1848 to 1883. He was a generous man, and his gifts to the poor of Burton are enormous and the staff there is said to be 3,000. The average annual amount of the business is estimated at $12,000,000. In malt tax and license duty Bass & Co. pay $1,430,000 per annum; so that their contribution toward the £28,000,000 sterling derived from the liquor-traffic is $5,900 per day. The total number of butts, hogsheads, barrels, and kilderkins necessary to carry on this business is 543,859, which if laid end to end would more than cover the distance between London and Manchester.

THE NOMINATIONS.

Comments by the Eastern Press.

New York *Tribune:* Yes, Mr. Blaine is tattooed. So was Gen. Garfield. So was Abraham Lincoln. So has been almost every man whom the American people have learned to admire, to trust, and to love. As soon as any man gains public confidence malignant and envious creatures are found to revile him. But history shows clearly what the people have thought of the tattooing process in the past. The very men who have been most shamelessly vilified are those whom the Nation has delighted to honor. What the people think of the tattooing business now is best shown by the nomination of James G. Blaine in spite of patronage, in spite of detraction, in spite of scandals circulated constantly for eight years, and in spite of his own refusal to make any effort to secure a nomination. Are we to believe that, after listening to charges against Mr. Blaine for eight years, the American people have deliberately gone wrong? Are we to suppose that the people prefer an unworthy man, or are not competent to weigh evidence against him? He who has that idea shows that he does not believe in self-government and is not fit for a share in it himself. Let the campaign pictures be sent broadcast all over the land, by all means. But let James G. Blaine, James A. Garfield, and Abraham Lincoln be placed side by side as the three most tattooed men of later American history. They knew each other well, trusted and loved each other, and were loved and trusted by the American people. That they were all tattooed is only proof that the men whom the Nation trusts are sure to have creatures to slander them.

Philadelphia (Pa.) *Press:* The nomination of Blaine and Logan is thoroughly acceptable to the business-men of Philadelphia. Our contemporary, the *Evening Telegraph*, while arguing that the nomination was a blunder, finds nothing but kind words for Mr. Blaine in its canvass of the bank Presidents and merchants of Philadelphia. That Blaine is the choice of the Republican masses is unquestionable, but that the men who have large pecuniary interests at stake are against him, or even that they are lukewarm in his support, is an assumption not supported by facts, but flatly contradicted by them.

Lewiston (Me.) *Journal:* The campaign will be a vigorous one. The opposition may repeat the policy of 1880, and attempt to smirch the candidate of 1884 as they did the candidate of 1880. But the guns which they loaded in 1880 kicked the mud which they slung in 1880, and soiled only the hands of those who fired it. The history of the past indicates that campaigns of scandal are not won by the scandalizers. Blaine will carry the country with an enthusiasm that has not been witnessed since Lincoln's time.

Boston (Mass.) *Herald* (Ind.): It cannot be denied that the Blaine movement this year was almost wholly spontaneous. We do not think that Mr. Blaine has taken any very active part in promoting it. He has certainly done much less than he did in 1876 or 1880. In Pennsylvania and New York he had contingents all equipped from the old contests in Statwarthian, but in the Northwest and on the Pacific coast the movement seemed to be in the air. Blaine was a better representative of Western Republican sentiment than any other man named. Quite likely he was looked upon, also, as the natural heir of the Garfield Administration, which by the act of an assassin had been put into unfriendly hands. Blaine was the choice of a majority of the convention, and his nomination was not the result of any "boss" system or use of patronage. Even the noisy crowd which gathered at Chicago and filled the gall ries and streets seems to have been spontaneous in its movements.

Albany (N. Y.) *Evening Journal:* The historian of "Twenty Years of Congress" will not be moved by a spirit of petty animosity. He has no debts to pay, no vengeance to wreak. During all the conflicts from caucus to convention he has stood calmly aloof. In the convention itself, efforts for combination were against and not for him. His nomination was foreshadowed by a gradual accretion of votes on three ballots. The inevitable was then recognized and could no longer be stayed. The irresistible attraction of votes to his column was like the obedience which the lesser bodies of the solar system pay to the more effective power of their great central luminary. He enters upon the race, therefore, absolutely clear of entangling alliances—the candidate of the whole party. What power of inspiration lies in this circumstance!

Bangor (Me.) *Whig and Courier:* The nomination of James G. Blaine at Chicago was most emphatically a victory of the people over the organized and well-directed forces of the politicians.

Hartford (Conn.) *Post:* The action of the National Republican Convention we believe to be in response to the demand of the Republican party for an opportunity to vote for James G. Blaine for President. It has been evident for some months past that the great mass of the Republican voters of the country were in favor of his nomination, regarding his past services for the public good of such value that he should again be called to the front, and this time to a position of highest honor.

Boston (Mass.) *Traveller:* The same earnestness and spirit which have at last placed the standard of the party in Mr. Blaine's hands will go far to help him carry it to victory. There are some Republican elements to be conciliated, and some apprehensions to be removed. The personal phase of the hostility to Mr. Blaine in certain quarters has already done its worst, and is not to be seriously feared. Already the recoil from the virulence with which he has been assailed is distinctly felt. The work of detraction has been overdone, and the ever-potent instinct of American fair play may be trusted to assert itself.

Providence (R. I.) *Journal:* Of the hearty and cordial acceptance of the nomination by the great majority of the Republican party we make no doubt. The name of Blaine will arouse a great enthusiasm, and the selection of Logan will strengthen the support of those who proved their devotion to Republican principles in war as in peace. There is yet, as the country evidently perceives, much to be done before the Nation can safely intrust its interests in other hands than those of the Republicans. The questions still at issue are of the highest importance; they must be contested with persistency and with vigor. The people, as to the most vital of them, are in accord with the Republican party, and therefore it is that its success in November is in all reason assured.

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The rallying note of our slogan:
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And Illinois' Chieftain, brave Logan!

From the rock-bound hills of our pine-clad Maine,
Down through the New-England Valley,
Out thunder the yeomen's huzzas for Blaine,
As the gathering freemen rally.

In the Empire State and the land of Penn
Relentless the wave is welling;
'Tis a tide on the prairies broad—and then
Greets the Pacific's wave swelling.

Speak out, in a tempest of loud acclaim,
Voice of the People—Vox Dei—
Till the heart of the Nation, all aflame,
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The roll of honor of the Union armies does not contain a name worthy to stand above his as the best type of the volunteer officer through all the grades up to the commander of an army in battle. Before he was of age he was a soldier in Mexico. He was a Democratic Congressman from the most benighted political section of Illinois when Sumter was fired upon. He was a good-enough Republican to be a fighting officer for the Union, and a very stubborn one, too, at the battle of Bull Run. A good many who wink now as they ask with knowing air whether Logan did not once contemplate joining the Southern Confederacy had not themselves, at that date, adopted the doctrine of coercion. Suppose Logan did at first consider such a step? There were scores of men, whose prominence in the party is not now questioned, who were proposing peace conferences or serving on peace committees after Logan had enlisted as a Union soldier. He never turned his face toward the Confederacy—except in battle. But if he had, in the early unsettled days, Republicans, in view of his magnificent service from the hour the first Rebel gun was fired, can give him full and effective defense against all questioners.

He enlisted as a private in 1861, with the prestige of success as an officer in Mexico before he came of age. At Belmont he fought as stubbornly in the face of disaster as he had at Bull Run. He was wounded on the Cumberland, at Donelson, but in spite of it reached the field of Shiloh before the fight ended. As early as the Vicksburg campaign he was a Division-Commander, and at its close he had risen from the ranks to the command of the Fifteenth Corps. His merit before Vicksburg was shown by the selection of his division for the post of honor in marching to occupy the city.

Gen. Logan became known to the Army of the Cumberland when the Armies of the Tennessee, the Ohio, and the Cumberland united at Ringgold and faced southward for the Atlanta campaign. As these armies advanced along a battle line where for four months the firing never wholly ceased by day or by night, everybody came to know Logan. Brave, vigilant, and aggressive, he won universal applause. Prudent for his men and reckless in exposing his own person, he excited general admiration. When the lines were close his own headquarters were often scarcely out of sight of the pickets, and he generally had a hand in whatever deadly work might spring up along his front.

A chapter about Kenesaw at once illustrates his courage, his men, and his deep-seated aversion to exposing them unnecessarily, and furnishes some interesting history. With Gen. McPherson, he was at Gen. Sherman's headquarters when the assault on Kenesaw was decided upon. He at once protested, though at first scarcely believing that the intention was to carry the enemy's earthworks. When he discovered that it was really contemplated, he emphasized his protest, coupling it with the opinion that to send the troops against that mountain would only result in useless slaughter. Finding his opinion likely to be disregarded, he went still further and declared it to be a movement which, in his judgment, would be nothing less than the murder of brave men. In all of this he was warmly seconded by Gen. McPherson. They did not succeed in averting the slaughter. But afterward, when officers in the Army of the Cumberland heard that Gen. Thomas' protest in regard to the same matter had been in the hands of the enemy unfriendly hands. Blaine was the choice of a majority of the convention, and his nomination was not the result of any "boss" system or use of patronage. Even the noisy crowd which gathered at Chicago and filled the gall ries and streets seems to have been spontaneous in its movements.

Albany (N. Y.) *Evening Journal:* The historian of "Twenty Years of Congress" will not be moved by a spirit of petty animosity. He has no debts to pay, no vengeance to wreak. During all the conflicts from caucus to convention he has stood calmly aloof. In the convention itself, efforts for combination were against and not for him. His nomination was foreshadowed by a gradual accretion of votes on three ballots. The inevitable was then recognized and could no longer be stayed. The irresistible attraction of votes to his column was like the obedience which the lesser bodies of the solar system pay to the more effective power of their great central luminary. He enters upon the race, therefore, absolutely clear of entangling alliances—the candidate of the whole party. What power of inspiration lies in this circumstance!

Bangor (Me.) *Whig and Courier:* The nomination of James G. Blaine at Chicago was most emphatically a victory of the people over the organized and well-directed forces of the politicians.

Hartford (Conn.) *Post:* The action of the National Republican Convention we believe to be in response to the demand of the Republican party for an opportunity to vote for James G. Blaine for President. It has been evident for some months past that the great mass of the Republican voters of the country were in favor of his nomination, regarding his past services for the public good of such value that he should again be called to the front, and this time to a position of highest honor.

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FAITH CURES.

Some Interesting Instances Told by a West Side Evangelist,

Who Has Affidavits Which He Can Produce to Substantiate Them.

Brother Kirkland, in introducing Evangelist Brown to twenty-five people at the Adelphi Mission on Canal street yesterday afternoon, said that he used to pray like most Christians, "with vain repetitions," and God didn't answer many of his prayers; but about a year ago God taught him how to pray, and now a prayer that was not answered was the exception and not the rule. Faith, not hope, was the secret.

Evangelist Brown stated that when he was a child his father and mother, who were godly Scotch people, lived in New York far away from any settlement, and whenever any of his brothers or sisters got sick their illness was made a matter of prayer. There were no physicians near by. To get one a journey of twenty-five miles through the woods was necessary. His father prayed for the recovery of the child while his mother "used such simple remedies as were at hand." This made a deep impression upon his mind. When about 25 years of age a female member of the church where he was working was taken very ill. The best doctors attended her, but one morning a messenger came to him and said she was dying—that he had better visit her as she had but a few moments to live. As he started from the house, he had a peculiar "impression"—such a one as he had never had before. It appeared as if a voice, "though it might not have been," said to him: "Go back to your room and ask God to save her life." He said, "No, she is dying"; the messenger said, "Hasten as fast as you can, or she will be dead before you get there." He went part way and then turned back, returned to his room, and prayed. Then he started over to see the dying woman. All said she was dead, but she revived, and, "to the astonishment of everybody," she recovered and was living today. That was many years ago, and this recovery encouraged his faith greatly.

He then went on to prove by quotations from the Bible that God had promised to cure the ague, fevers, and all the diseases that afflicted mankind. It was the devil and not God who was the author of sickness and death. The speaker didn't believe God sent small-pox into Chicago three years ago; "if He did He was engaged in very small business."

CURVATURE OF THE SPINE CURED.

He related a "remarkable case" that occurred in Brooklyn. In January he visited the home the Rev. Dr. Hutchinson, No. 456 Willoughby avenue, the pastor of the Bedford Avenue Baptist Church. He was introduced to an invalid daughter, and said to her sister: "God can heal her." A few days afterwards she was well enough to be brought down-stairs. She had been an invalid for twelve years—helpless for two years; not able to leave her room, or go to church, or take her meals, or dress herself, or sew, or shake hands with anybody. Her trouble was curvature of the spine and an internal tumor. He visited her every little while for two weeks, telling the sister, "God can heal her." She said, "We have heard that before. Why don't He do it? We have all been praying for her and others have prayed." One day the well sister said to him, "Why don't you go upstairs and see the invalid?" He found her in an easy chair, "so paralyzed that she couldn't walk a few steps without assistance." He said to her, "God can heal you; is able to do it. Your Father is able to take care of you, and you should commit yourself to the care of the Lord." She said, "I have been thinking about it. I have heard of faith cures; tell me about some." He told her of a young woman in Boston who had been paralyzed for ten years from spinal diseases—couldn't move a toe—and had been given up to die by the leading surgeons of the city; but she was healed by prayer. She asked a friend to pray for her, and fifteen minutes afterwards she dressed herself, came down-stairs, and was well today. He had documents in his possession—affidavits of the physicians—to substantiate his statements. Miss Hutchinson said she would be glad to have another talk with him. A Mrs. Whitney, one of the workers, and the speaker visited her afterwards, gave her some oranges, and prayed with her. She was in the chair helpless. After the prayers she said, "I am healed; O, Jesus, I am healed." Her father was astonished. Her sister shook her head. But the invalid got up and began to walk and went down to tea. She said, "I feel so happy I want to go to church and tell the story how the Lord heard prayer and healed me." Her father wanted to get a carriage, but she said: "No, I'll walk." So her sister got her bonnet—a new one she had purchased that day because she believed the invalid would get well. She got into the carriage at the door, but the people were unwilling at first to believe she was the minister's sick daughter. She shook hands with 150, and walked home. The next Sunday she went to church three times. She had taken a Bible class in the Sunday-school, and consecrated herself entirely to the Lord. She hadn't been sick a day since.

THE DEAF AND DYSPEPTIC HEALED.

He related another case, saying that he had lost the name, but the woman lived on Bedford avenue, Brooklyn. She was deaf and had not heard anything for thirteen years. The healing of Miss Hutchinson created such excitement that it was decided to set apart Thursday afternoon for prayers for the sick. Twelve or fifteen were present at every meeting. Not all were healed, but a good many were. Miss Whitney prayed earnestly that God would heal this woman so that she could hear the Gospel, and her hearing came back, and she heard the sermon in the evening—the first one in thirteen years.

One day Dr. Hutchinson said to him, "Come into the parlor; a brother wishes to see you." He was introduced to the Rev. Mr. Jones, pastor of the First Baptist Church of Ithaca, N. Y.—a mere skeleton. The speaker never saw a man who looked so much like a ghost. Dr. Hutchinson said: "Brother Jones has heard about the healing of my daughter, and has come to find out about it." The speaker said: "State your case." Brother Jones said; "I am nearly dead with dyspepsia; the doctors call it chronic inflammation of the stomach. I have leave of absence for six months, and am stopping in the city." "What are you eating?" "I haven't taken any nourishment for many months except the juice of a well-broiled steak." He "looked sallow and yellow." The speaker said: "The Lord can heal you, Brother Jones. What you need is faith." He came to the meeting a day or two afterwards and was prayed for. A few evenings afterwards the speaker saw him at a meeting. His face was shining, and he said: "I am healed, the pain is all gone, and I want to testify and glorify Jesus." The speaker asked, "What have you been eating?" He said: "The juice of beef; mother says it isn't safe to commence eating regular food." "Are you cured?" "Yes, glory to Jesus." "You had better commence on beefsteak, potatoes, and bread and butter." "Do you think so?" "Yes." "I will." And he did, eating six meals a day, and his mother had to get up three times at night to cook for him. His mother said he ate too much, but he slept soundly at night. Brother Jones gave his testimony, and went back to Ithaca, and began preaching about faith cures.

CANCER.

The evangelist also told of a young man in New York with a cancer on his foot. He had been given up. His only hope was amputation. Brother Simpson prayed for him, and the next day the cancer was gone and the young man was well. This same brother Simpson was paying "heavy rent" for a hall to hold meetings in, and he prayed to God to give him a place where he wouldn't have to pay rent. A woman from Louisville paid $45,000 for a house, and gave it to him. This answer to prayer could be verified by affidavits. Brother Simpson also prayed God to paralyze the scheme to produce the Passion Play in New York, and Morse committed suicide, and the property was purchased by a few Christians, and Brother Simpson was preaching the Gospel there.

Brother Kirkland asked prayers for the recovery of a wealthy woman of Detroit, who had promised if she got well to devote herself and her money to the Lord's work.

BASS' ALE.

The death of M. T. Bass, the great Burton brewer, has given to the world a few particulars of the immense business of the firm of which he was the head. The business was founded in 1777 by Mr. William Bass, and for about fifty years the firm confined their trade in bitter beer to India. In 1827 they began to open up a trade in England, but it was not until the year 1851, during the time of the great exhibition, that "Bass" acquired a metropolitan fame. In three days the firm now do as much business as they did in the course of a year some half century ago. For the year ending June 30, 1878, the firm paid to railway and canal companies and other carriers for carriage alone, the sum of $900,510. Their ale stores near St. Pancras Station cover three floors, each two acres in extent, and each containing 90,000 barrels of thirty-six gallons of ale. The breweries at Burton are enormous and the staff there is said to be 3,000. The average annual amount of the business is estimated at $12,000,000. In malt tax and license duty Bass & Co. pay $1,430,000 per annum; so that their contribution toward the £28,000,000 sterling derived from the liquor-traffic is $3,900 per day. The total number of butts, hogsheads, barrels, and kilderkins necessary to carry on this business is 535,850, which if laid end to end would more than cover the distance between London and Manchester.

THE NOMINATIONS.

Comments by the Eastern Press.

New York Tribune: Yes, Mr. Blaine is tattooed. So was Gen. Garfield. So was Abraham Lincoln. So has been almost every man whom the American people have learned to admire, to trust, and to love. As soon as any man gains public confidence malignant and envious creatures are found to revile him. But history shows clearly what the people have thought of the tattooing process in the past. The very men who have been most shamelessly vilified are those whom the Nation has delighted to honor. What the people think of the tattooing business now is best shown by the nomination of James G. Blaine in spite of patronage, in spite of detraction, in spite of scandals circulated constantly for eight years, and in spite of his own refusal to make any effort to secure a nomination. Are we to believe that, after listening to charges against Mr. Blaine for eight years, the American people have deliberately gone wrong? Are we to suppose that the people prefer an unworthy man, or are not competent to weigh evidence against him? He who has that idea shows that he does not believe in self-government and is not fit for a share in it himself. Let the campaign pictures be sent broadcast all over the land, by all means. But let James G. Blaine, James A. Garfield, and Abraham Lincoln be placed side by side as the three most tattooed men of later American history. They knew each other well, trusted and loved each other, and were loved and trusted by the American people. That they were all tatooed is only proof that the men whom the Nation trusts are sure to have creatures to slander them.

Philadelphia (Pa.) *Press:* The nomination of Blaine and Logan is thoroughly acceptable to the business men of Philadelphia. Our contemporary, the *Evening Telegraph*, while arguing that the nomination was a blunder, finds nothing but kind words for Mr. Blaine in its canvass of the bank Presidents and merchants of Philadelphia. That Blaine is the choice of the Republican masses is unquestionable, but that the men who have large pecuniary interests at stake are against him, or even that they are lukewarm in his support, is an assumption not supported by facts, but flatly contradicted by them.

Lewiston (Me.) *Journal:* The campaign will be a vigorous one. The opposition may repeat the policy of 1880, and attempt to smirch the candidate of 1884 as they did the candidate of 1880. But the guns which they loaded in 1880 kicked the mud which they slung in 1880, and soiled only the hands of those who fired it. The history of the past indicates that campaigns of scandal are not won by the scandalizers. Blaine will carry the country with an enthusiasm that has not been witnessed since Lincoln's time.

Boston (Mass.) *Herald* (Ind.): It cannot be denied that the Blaine movement this year was almost wholly spontaneous. We do not think that Mr. Blaine has taken any very active part in promoting it. He has certainly done much less than he did in 1876 or 1880. In Pennsylvania and New York he had contingents all equipped from the old contest with Stalwartism, but in the Northwest and on the Pacific coast the movement seemed to be in the air. Blaine was a better representative of Western Republican sentiment than any other man named. Quite likely he was looked upon, also, as the natural heir of the Garfield Administration, and in fact of an assasin had been put into unfriendly hands. Blaine was the choice of a majority of the convention, and his nomination was not the result of any "boss" system or use of patronage. Even the noisy crowd which gathered at Chicago and filled the gall ries and streets seems to have been spontaneous in its movements.

Albany (N. Y.) *Evening Journal:* The historian of "Twenty Years of Congress" will not be moved by a spirit of petty animosity. He has no debts to pay, no vengeance to wreak. During all the conflicts from caucus to convention he has stood calmly aloof. In the convention itself, efforts for combination were against and not for him. His nomination was foreshadowed by a gradual accretion of votes on three ballots. The inevitable was then recognized and could no longer be stayed. The irresistible attraction of votes to his column was like the obedience which the lesser bodies of the solar system pay to the inflexible power of their great central luminary. He enters upon the race, therefore, absolutely clear of entangling alliances—the candidate of the whole party. What power of inspiration lies in this circumstance!

Bangor (Me.) *Whig and Courier:* The nomination of James G. Blaine at Chicago was most emphatically a victory of the people over the organized and well-directed forces of the politicians.

Hartford (Conn.) *Post:* The action of the National Republican Convention we believe to be in response to the demand of the Republican party for an opportunity to vote for James G. Blaine for President. It has been evident for some months past that the great mass of the Republican voters of the country were in favor of his nomination, regarding his past services for the public good of such value that he should again be called to the front, and this time to a position of highest honor.

Boston (Mass.) *Traveller:* The same earnestness and spirit which have at last placed the standard of the party in Mr. Blaine's hands will go far to help him carry it to victory. There are some Republican elements to be conciliated, and some apprehensions to be removed. The personal phase of the hostility to Mr. Blaine in certain quarters has already done its worst, and is not to be seriously feared. Already the recoil from the virulence with which he has been assailed is distinctly felt. The work of detraction has been overdone, and the ever-potent instinct of American fair play may be trusted to assert itself.

Providence (R. I.) *Journal:* Of the hearty and cordial acceptance of the nomination by the great majority of the Republican party we make no doubt. The name of Blaine will arouse a great enthusiasm, and the selection of Logan will strengthen the support of those who proved their devotion to Republican principles in war as in peace. There is yet, as the country evidently perceives, much to be done before the Nation can safely intrust its interests in other hands than those of the Republicans. The questions still at issue are of the highest importance; they must be contested with persistency and with vigor. The people, as to the most vital of them, are in accord with the Republican party, and therefore it is that its success in November is in all reason assured.

Wilmington (Del.) *News:* Mr. Blaine is the best and most distinctive representative of the idea of American nationality. He believes in the people, in the mass, in the great and enduring understratum of American society, and the people from the humblest to the highest believe in him. His faith and feelings, even more than his ideas and convictions, were and all over the platform on which he stands this morning. He does not believe in cheap labor, because it degrades the people, and the platform reflects his sentiments; he believes in America for the Americans, and the platform redeboes his patriotic faith; he believes that one man is just as good as another, whether his skin is white or black, his nationality Irish or American, and the platform emphasizes his manly judgment.

Waterbury (Conn.) *Republican:* The ticket is a good one. The ticket is one to be proud of. The ticket is one to work for. The records of the nominees will bear scrutiny. The Waterbury *Republican* feels no hesitancy in making these assertions of confidence, and that the campaign will prove that this confidence has not only not been misplaced, but was warranted, the people will find.

Springfield (Mass.) *Union:* Mr. Blaine is not a man who comes before the people with an introduction or an apology for his appearance. For more than twenty years he has been known and admired from Atlantic to Pacific. He has rendered National service in the House, in the Senate, and in the Cabinet of Garfield as his trusted adviser.

Concord (N. H.) *Monitor:* Whatever of personal disappointment and chagrin his nomination may have caused within the party will be swept away in the strong tide of popular favor, and it will only be remembered that the candidate is the leader who has never faltered, the public servant who, in all his long, exalted career, has never betrayed a single trust, the faithful Republican who has been as loyal in the gloom of defeat as in the flush of triumph, the untiring friend of the laborer and the fearless champion of the freedman, the wise, far-seeing statesman, whose election will mark an epoch in the development of American commerce, and, above all, the man whose great nature has such a tenacious hold upon the hearts of the people that they would not, could not let him remain in the seclusion to which the "lottery of assassination" had retired him, but without effort or seeking of his have insisted upon bringing him once more to the front, saying to the country and all the world: "This is our leader, better loved and more fully trusted than ever before. We will crown him with the highest honors within our gift."

Kingston (N. Y.) *Freeman:* Whether the party did the most expedient thing yesterday, events can alone determine; but we hold that it did a just, consistent, and courageous thing. Mr. Blaine is the most conspicuous American living who has a recognized right to the Presidency. He has the highest qualifications of leadership, and the largest and most enthusiastic following. For twenty years the eyes of the country have been upon him as a man who must inevitably, by the law of leadership and preference, become some day its President. Expediency has too often turned away from recognized statesmanship in search for Presidential candidates, and fixed upon some "dark horse," some soldier without qualifications for civic administration, or some third-rate politician concerning whose record the most that could be said was that nobody knew either good or ill of him.

Buffalo (N. Y.) *Courier* (Dem.): We wish to warn our friends right at the beginning of the campaign not to rely too much on the manifestations of Republican disappointment, discontent, and threats of revolt which are to be anticipated. . . . The nomination, however weak in some respects, in others is stronger than Garfield's was.

Syracuse (N. Y.) *Courier* (Dem.): It would be folly to underrate Blaine's strength. There is a dash about him that attracts, especially the young, and there is a magnetism that captivates even his enemies.

Albany (N. Y.) *Times* (Dem.): There is little reason for Democrats to hope for victory on the ground that the nomination will cause serious division in the Republican party.

RESCUING GORDON.

Invincible Difficulties in Reaching Khartoum.

Cairo Correspondence London *Standard*, May 23: I think it right to place on record in plain words the cost we may have to count before embarking on a Soudan campaign. There are two routes proposed by which the relieving force might advance to Khartoum—the first by Korosko to Berber via Aboo Hamad; the second from Suakin to Berber. It is scarcely necessary to deal with them separately, for the same difficulty exists in both cases, though in a greater degree on the Aboo Hamad route. This difficulty is the want of water. On the Suakin to Berber route it is possible that sufficient water might be found to water the beasts, but every drop necessary for the men would have to be carried. The distance is roughly 250 miles, or twenty-five days' march in this climate, and through that country. The greater part of the road is through mountainous defiles until the last two stages of fifty-three miles each are reached. This leaves 106 miles to be covered at the end of the journey with only one watering-place containing wells enough for the beasts alone between. The allowance for each soldier is one gallon per diem. It has been reckoned that the weight of his water and food is thirteen pounds per day. For twenty-five days his rations, therefore, weigh 325 pounds, or twenty-five pounds more than the burden of a camel on a long march.

It is true that for short distances a camel can carry 500 pounds, if a stout beast and well fed, but 300 pounds is all that he can carry for a long march. We must, therefore, be prepared to provide a camel per man, but this is not taking into account loss of camels or waste of water. Now, at Suakin it was found that in carrying fifty gallons of water from the base of the first sarcebon a distance of eighteen miles—one gallon was wasted. In order, therefore, to insure a sufficient supply it would be necessary to have at least three camels to two men. For a force of 10,000 men we should, therefore, need 15,000 camels. But it is necessary to have at least one driver to every three camels, which adds 5,000 drivers to this force, who would also need more camels to carry their food. Finally, 20,000 camels might, perhaps, equip the force were they self-feeding, but then there comes the question of who is to carry the food for the camels. It is reckoned that with the scanty grazing they can find each camel would require at least twenty-six pounds of fodder once in two days. Again, therefore, we find that a camel cannot even carry his own food for a twenty-five days' march. In fact, we are reduced, in the face of a sober contemplation of facts, to admit that the difficulties, far from having been exaggerated, have not yet been stated at their true standard.

It may seem idle to enumerate the catalog of difficulties after the foregoing calculations, but there are several minor points worthy of consideration. Almost the whole of the route from Suakin to Berber lies through defiles where perhaps two camels can walk abreast. The marching column would, therefore, stretch along for many miles, hemmed in, and exposed, in a comparatively helpless condition, to the fierce attacks of the mountaineers. It is allowed by every one that the dispatch of the force in dribiets of 500 would be suicidal; but it is not easy to see the advantages of a large army, where one part of it would be unable to come to the aid of the rest. Has any one ever considered the gigantic task of loading and unloading thousands of camels, or the position of the troops if attacked while this operation was going on? It may be stated that it would take six hours to load and unload, and thus a twenty-five days' march might be prolonged to one of thirty days or more. And what would such a prolongation mean? It would simply mean starvation and death by thirst of the whole army. It is time that this alternative should be plainly put before the English people, who have but a slight idea of what the proposed expedition will entail. Any attempt to start without the most perfectly organized commissariat . . . transport must bring about a terrible disaster. It would require three or four months to organize a service which might or might not be adequate. The expense would be something enormous, and long before the expedition would be ready to move we may believe that the fate of Gordon will have been decided in one way or the other. It is a deplorable fact that Gen. Gordon may be sacrificed, but it is a fact which was evident several months ago. The Government refused to aid him then, and it is scarcely possible now for him to be saved by the dispatch of English troops. He may contrive his own escape, but it cannot be repeated too often that it would require months properly to equip a relieving army, and that to dispatch a hasty expedition is merely with open eyes to send more brave men to share the fate of the Khartoum hero and the ill-starred Hicks.

I have not mentioned the treatment of the sick. On such a march there would be no returning to the base. It would be the advance of a flying column through an enemy's country. Without going into particulars it may be at once declared that a man on failing sick might just as well be shot and put under ground. There will be no possibility of halting or erecting shelter-tents in the race across the desert against starvation. Sun-fever and heat-apoplexy are what must be expected. The treatment necessary for such cases will be next to impossible. One-fifth or one-sixth of the whole force traveling under the condition proposed would probably die on the road.

H. V. B.

THE SLOGAN.

For The Chicago Tribune.

From river to lakeside, from sea to sea,
Our Ensign of old uprearing,
Millions of men shout the songs of the free,
And join in jubilant cheering.

REFRAIN.

And loud the song swells, with this the refrain,
The rallying note of our slogan:
Victory with Blaine, the Statesman from Maine,
And Illinois' Chieftain, brave Logan!

From the rock-bound hills of our pine-clad Maine,
Down through the New England Valley,
Out thunder the yeomen's hosanna for Blaine,
As the gathering freemen rally.

In the Empire State and the land of Penn
Resistless the wave is welling;
'Tis a tide on the prairies broad—and then
Greets the Pacific's wave swelling.

Speak out, in a tempest of loud acclaim,
Voice of the People—Vox Dei—
Till the heart of the Nation, all aflame,
Is stirred by our rallying cry.

CLINTON, Ia., June 9, 1884. L. P. ALLEN.

JAY GOULD'S PERSONAL LOSSES.

Boston *Herald:* Mr. Gould's losses through the shrinkage of his property have been enormous. He has a large amount of stock held for investment, and all of it is very much below the quotations of two or three years ago. Put down in tabular form the figures would look something like this, the stocks being his investment and not his speculative line; the speculative losses of the last year would swell the amount 33 per cent:

Stock.	Shares.	Highest in 1881.	Lowest in 1884.	Loss.
Western Union	300,000	93	49	$13,200,000
Missouri Pacific	120,000	114	85	5,880,000
Del., Lac. & W.	10,000	130	104	460,000
Wabash prefer'd	10,000	92	11	810,000
Wabash com'n	20,000	60	7	1,060,000
American Cable	5,000	78	49	232,000
Total loss				$21,642,000

Enormous as these figures are, they do not represent entirely the shrinkage of Mr. Gould's fortune, for he is possessor of many railway mortgages and of stock in many banking and trust companies, car companies, and bridge and warehouse companies, nearly every one of which is worth less money than it was three years ago. It is safe to say that the market value of Mr. Gould's securities has shrunk $25,000,000.

GEN. JOHN A. LOGAN.

Brief Military History of the Republican Nominee for Vice-President.

CHICAGO, June 8.—[Cincinnati *Commercial-Gazette.*]—When the Republican ticket is formed left in front, Gen. Logan comes marching along at the head of it. This is nothing new for him. He has been about the front in all the party's hottest times, both when armies were fighting to establish it and when, as its days of peace began, he gave all his energies to help preserve what had been won in war.

The roll of honor of the Union armies does not contain a name worthy to stand above his as the best type of the volunteer officer through all the grades up to the commander of an army in battle. Before he was of age he was a soldier in Mexico. He was a Democratic Congressman from the most benighted political section of Illinois when Sumter was fired upon. He was a good-enough Republican to be a fighting officer for the Union, and a very stubborn one, too, at the battle of Bull Run. A good many who wink now as they ask with a knowing air whether Logan did not once contemplate joining the Southern Confederacy had not themselves, at that date, adopted the doctrine of coercion. Suppose Logan did at first consider such a step? There were scores of men, whose prominence in the party is not now questioned, who were proposing peace conferences or serving on peace committees after Logan had enlisted as a Union soldier. He never turned his face toward the Confederacy—except in battle. But if he had, in the early unsettled days, Republicans, in view of his magnificent service from the hour the first Rebel gun was fired, can give him full and effective defense against all questioners.

He enlisted as a private in 1861, with the prestige of success as an officer in Mexico before he came of age. At Belmont he fought as stubbornly in the face of disaster as he had at Bull Run. He was wounded on the Cumberland, at Donelson, but in spite of it reached the field of Shiloh before the fight ended. As early as the Vicksburg campaign he was a Division-Commander, and at its close he had risen from the ranks to the command of the Fifteenth Corps. His merit before Vicksburg was shown by the selection of his division for the post of honor in marching to occupy the city.

Gen. Logan became known to the Army of the Cumberland when the Armies of the Tennessee, Ohio, and the Cumberland united at Ringgold and faced southward for the Atlanta campaign. As these armies advanced along a battle line where for four months the firing never wholly ceased by day or by night, everybody came to know Logan. Brave, vigilant, and aggressive, he won universal applause. Prudent for his men and reckless in exposing his own person, he excited general admiration. When the lines were close his own headquarters were often scarcely out of sight of the pickets, and he generally had a hand in whatever deadly work might spring up along his front.

A chapter about Kenesaw and its use illustrates his care for his men and his deep-seated aversion to exposing them unnecessarily, and furnishes some interesting history. With Gen. McPherson, he was at Gen. Sherman's headquarters when the assault on Kenesaw was decided upon. He at once protested, though at first scarcely believing that the intention to make the assault was in earnest. When he discovered that it was really contemplated, he emphasized his protest, coupling it with the opinion that to send the troops against that mountain would only result in useless slaughter. Finding his opinion likely to be disregarded, he went still further and declared it to be a movement which, in his judgment, would be nothing less than the murder of brave men. But all of this he was warmly seconded by Gen. McPherson. They did not succeed in averting the slaughter. But afterward, when officers in the Army of the Cumberland heard that Gen. Thomas' protest in regard to the same matter had been in similar terms to that of Logan, a stronger liking than ever for Logan prevailed among those officers of the Cumberland army who knew the facts. Thus he ever sought to protect his men whenever he saw that they were likely to be needlessly and recklessly exposed.

There was another and later event of great importance that raised him high in the estimation of the friends of Gen. Thomas. He had been cut off from joining his command from the march to the sea, and subsequently reported to City Point for orders. He reached there just after the first order for Gen. Thomas' removal before Nashville had been telegraphed to Washington, and its promulgation delayed. For the second time Gen. Grant had become exceedingly impatient, and decided to remove Thomas. Upon the appearance of Logan, Grant ordered him to proceed at once to Nashville and await orders. His instructions contemplated his relieving Gen. Thomas, if on his arrival no attack had been made upon Hood. Here was a most brilliant position offered—that of Commander of the Army of the Cumberland, just as it had been reorganized and put in order for battle, and stood in its trenches ready for the word to advance. Had ambition alone actuated him, here was the opportunity of a lifetime of active service. But instead of obeying the spirit of his instructions he proceeded with such deliberation as to prove beyond room for cavil that self-seeking was not the motive which controlled Logan in the War.

He moved to his new post without undue haste. He seemed to appreciate the situation far better than Grant himself. His leisurely journey to Nashville gave time for the battle to open under Thomas. And when it opened, Logan telegraphed announcing the beginning of Thomas' success and asking to be ordered to ais old command.

There is nothing in Logan's military history more creditable than this. Many thousand veterans of the Army of the Cumberland will have this chapter in particular remembrance when they vote this fall, and none who read about it and admire fair play will be apt to forget it.

H. V. B.

POLITICAL MEMORIES.

Reminiscences of By-Gone Days.

CHICAGO, June 9.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I believe in perpetuating old-time memories in the persons of active participants in the progressive events in the march of years, as our State has advanced in rapid strides to power and greatness. Last week's National Convention brought to this city a number of men who have in a quiet way in the years since the '30's been found on the side of progress and freedom. Coming from Peoria with the crowds to attend the great Republican Convention, I have been actively engaged in every political canvass since 1840, and now on the receding side of the 60's am just as active and earnest in the advocacy of my principles and anxious for their continued success. I was for the election of Gen. Harrison in 1840, Henry Clay in 1844, Zachary Taylor in 1848, and Winfield Scott in 1852.

With such antecedents it was in accordance with my ideas of progress to aid in the organization of the Republican party in 1854 at the opening movement at Bloomington, followed by the nomination of Fremont for President and Bigsili for Governor in 1856. In 1858, as the senior editor of the *Illinois Gazette*, published at Lacon, I entered into the Lincoln and Douglas campaign with all the energy of soul, heart, and mind to bear my part in securing the election of a Republican Legislature that would obey the voice of the people in sending Abraham Lincoln to the United States Senate. It was at the close of this eventful campaign, redeeming Illinois from Democratic domination by the election of the State Republican ticket, that I wrote the celebrated editorial, which I believe was the first ever written proposing the candidacy of Abraham Lincoln as the Republican standard-bearer for the Presidency in 1860.

In my work, "Fifty Years' Recollections," just published, page 527, under the caption of "Election of 1858," I give the circumstances that, without premeditation or previous thought, resulted in the writing of that editorial. In that chapter I write:

"With pride I can call to mind the humble part borne by myself in that great contest, and the exultation I felt when it was known that Illinois, by her popular vote in the most closely contested election ever held in her borders, had elected the Republican State ticket. It was as good as a revelation from the Divinity. Freedom was from thenceforth safe and slavery and oppression must recede in darkness. I felt exultant. Though Lincoln could not go to the Senate I felt that there were yet future triumphs for him on another field—and that field the Nation. I felt prophetic. The possibilities of the near future loomed and flashed upon me; when I took my pen to write the result I had no plan, no set phrase of speech in which to announce it. The *Gazette* was just waiting to go to press, only lacked the announcement of the result of the election. I wrote hastily, it seemed to me carelessly, and when completed ready for the compositor it ran exactly, without change, as found below—the first editorial ever written proposing that Abraham Lincoln should be nominated as the Republican candidate for the Presidency in 1860:

"ABRAHAM LINCOLN FOR PRESIDENT IN 1860.—The contest just closed, and the glorious result of yesterday's election, showing by the popular vote that Illinois is redeemed from Democratic domination by the election of the entire Republican State ticket, although the Legislature will be Democratic by reason of the unfair apportionment of the State in the Senatorial and Representative districts by a former Democratic Legislature in gerrymandering the State so that counties that are largely Republican are massed together, while counties where there are small Republican majorities are swallowed up by attaching them to counties that are largely Democratic, thus insuring the election of Democrats to the Legislature and thwarting the will of the people by securing the reelection of Stephen A. Douglas for six years more instead of Abraham Lincoln, the orator and statesman, whom the people's voice has declared should be entitled to that high office. To him, the Republican standard-bearer, their chosen leader in this brilliant and glorious contest just closed, we are indebted for this glorious result. The masterly manner in which he conducted the canvass, both in the joint discussions with Douglas and his grand speeches to the people of the State, has attracted the attention of the whole country, and the world to the man who gave utterance to the sublimest truths yet enunciated as the principles now adopted as the platform of the Republican party, and marks him as the leading statesman of the age, possessing the confidence of the people in his inflexible honesty and his fitness to lead the people in yet other contests in which the field will be the Nation and his leadership to conduct the hosts of freedom to victory in 1860.

"What man now fills the full measure of public expectation as the statesman of today and the near future as does Abraham Lincoln? And in writing our preference for him we believe we but express the wish of a majority of the people that he should be the standard-bearer of the Republican party for the Presidency in 1860. We know there are other great names that will be presented for this great honor—names that have a proud prominence before the American people—but in statesmanship Lincoln is the peer of the greatest of them. There are McLean, Seward, Chase, Bates, Cameron, and possibly others who will be presented before the convention meets, and their friends will urge their claims with all the pertinacity that devoted friendship and political interests may dictate, and their claims as available candidates will be fully canvassed, and possibly they possess all them in an eminent degree, but Abraham Lincoln more so, both as to eminent statesmanship and availability. The friends of all the statesmen named, if they fail in securing their choice, would rally on Lincoln as their next choice, thus showing his acceptability to all. In the next campaign of 1860 the principles are already sharply defined. These will be—as they have been in our State canvass—slavery and slavery extension on the one hand, and freedom and free territory on the other. Douglas will lead the cohorts of slavery; Lincoln should lead the hosts of freedom in this irrepressible conflict. Who has earned the proud distinction as well as he, as he is in himself the embodiment and exponent of free institutions? These two men have fought the battle over the plains of Illinois. What so proper as their being the champions of the principles on the National field?—*Illinois Gazette, Nov. 8, 1858.*"

Thus I wrote in the early years of Republicanism. I have lived to see the realization of my hopes in a succession of Republican Presidents, and now have been in attendance throughout the entire sessions of the convention just closed and witnessed the nomination of Blaine and Logan, who will triumph just as sure as the Ides of November roll round.

I am yet hale and hearty, and expect to live to see the election of several Republican Presidents yet. I came here to chronicle the proceedings of the convention, in order that they shall appear in the second volume of my historical work, "Fifty Years' Recollections," which will appear early in 1885.

I attended the Republican Convention in 1860. The people and their representatives were there from California's "Golden Gate" to Maine—all the loyal States, and fragmentary delegations from Virginia, Tennessee, and two or three other Southern States. The "hosts of Freedom" made a descent on Chicago, and right heartily were they received. Their mission was a friendly one—"the healing of the Nation" the end in view. The "Suckers," the "Hoosiers," the "Hawkeyes," and the "Badgers" were there in force, and "they came to stay," for Lincoln. Joshua R. Giddings was there testing the kind of timber the platform was to be built from. The Committee on Resolutions, of which he was one, reporting the words the Old Apostle of Freedom proposed to insert in the "Articles of Faith" of the party that were dear to him, but good counsels prevailed and his plank went in, and "Uncle Joshua" remained a delegate to the convention. When the platform was adopted it was hailed with demonstrations of wildest enthusiasm. Then came the nominations, first and afterwards the ballotings. On the third ballot Abraham Lincoln was nominated, and a storm of wild, uncontrollable enthusiasm descended. It was prolonged, repeated. Everybody was on his feet, throwing hats and cheering. A life-size portrait of Mr. Lincoln was held up to the sight of the audience, and the roar of artillery was heard outside and echoed back by those inside.

It fell to the lot of Mr. Evarts, of New York, to do the graceful act of moving that the nomination of Abraham Lincoln be made unanimous. In doing so he shed tears, and when he closed Gov. Andrew, of Massachusetts, and Carl Schurz, of Wisconsin, seconded the motion, and then followed another outburst of enthusiasm. My recollections of that convention and the campaign that followed are exciting and interesting, and are read and reread by all who wish to preserve the memories of that eventful contest.

JERIAH BONHAM.

HOW MANY IS FOUR DOZEN EGGS?

Kentucky State Journal: "Is yer larnin' ennything at skule, Thomas Jeffe'son?"

"Yes, fader."

"How many am two times two dozen aigs?"

"Four dozen."

"All good uns?"

"Yes, fader."

"No, dey isn't. You nebber seed four dozen all good aigs in dis town. You pergress back'ard, sah. Yer knowed more'n dat afore yer went to skule, sah. Two times two dozen aigs ain't more'n about free dozen and a half, sah. D'ye heah me?"

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affects seriously all the digestive and assimilative organs, including the Kidneys. When these organs are so affected, they fail to extract from the blood the uric acid, which, carried through the circulation, causes Rheumatism and Neuralgia.

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The Stomach suffers when the bowels are constipated, and Indigestion or

Dyspepsia,

follows. Fetid Breath, Gastric Pains, Headache, Acidity of the Stomach, Waterbrash, Nervousness, and Depression, are all evidences of the presence of this distressing malady. A Sure Relief for irregularities of the Stomach and all consequent diseases, will be found in the use of

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Will be at 22 Park-av. for two weeks.

AMHERST COLLEGE

Examinations for entrance to Amherst College will be held in Keys Hall of Chicago Theological Seminary, corner of Ashland and Warren-avs., June 26, beginning at 9 a. m. and continuing through the 27th. For further particulars address EDWARD B. MARSH, Registrar, Amherst, Mass. To reach the Seminary take the Madison-st. cars.

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Cornell University.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS for the University will be held in Chicago, June 16, 17, and 18. For particulars apply to FELIX ADLER, 38 Honore Building, city.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies and Misses, 647 Madison-av., New York City, under the Misses MOSES. The school will be opened Sept. 25. Circulars on application.

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